SEPTEMBER 20, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

In For A Dose Of Inflation

WHEN price controls broke up in the United States, just about a year ago, it became clear that our own could only last a little while longer. We are much too closely tied to the United States, by the movement of goods and people and ideas across the line, to follow indefinitely a widely different path. Therefore in January of this year Canadian decontrol began in earnest, and since then groups of prices have been released as the proper season of the year came around. The final group of this sort were decontrolled at the beginning of this week. Virtually the only supplies (other than housing) that are still under price control are sugar, fats and oils, and their products, which are still in such world-wide short supply that they have to be rationed or allocated in almost all countries.

The decision to decontrol, taken last January, was irrevocable; once a price ceiling had been taken off it could not be put on again, and—even more important—once a department of the Prices Board had been allowed to die it could not be revived. In January many people thought that U.S. prices would be much lower by the end of the summer, that is by now, and so there was a good chance that by the time our price ceilings had been taken off, season by season, U.S. prices would have fallen to our level. But prices are still high in the United States, even higher than in January and much higher than here by any historical comparison, so we are in for a dose of inflation.

There is no danger at all that the inflation we face today will become the run-away spiral that threatened us when price ceilings were being put on. Then we were faced by the growing scarcities and shortages of war; now we can look forward to the growing production and plenty of peace. Thus the increase of prices here is likely to be short; but it is also likely to be sharp.

Right of Entry

IT IS apparently within the constitutional power of the Dominion to restrict the liberties of certain British subjects and Canadian citizens, by debarring them from entry into British Columbia. This can be done even in cases where the debarred person was born in British Columbia, resided there until 1941, and possesses property in that province. Canadian citizens have no recourse against any constitutional use of the sovereign power of their own national government.

It is however an interesting question whether the Canadian government can maintain the same ban against American citizens who happen to be of the same racial origin as the debarred Canadians. Nisei seamen of American nationality, serving on American ships, are being prohibited from going ashore in Vancouver, and the Japanese-American Citizens League has asked the Canadian Embassy at Washington to clarify the Canadian position in regard to the temporary admission of American citizens. It will be somewhat ironical if it should prove that American citizens of Japanese origin have rights in British Columbia which Canadian citizens of the same origin do not possess.

Packinghouse Strike

THE United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), on whom we depend in large measure for our meat supplies, have apparently called an illegal strike against the British North America Act. The strike is illegal because all the provinces have regulations about the procedures, including conciliation, that must precede any strike, but in no province has the Union gone through those procedures. Further, it has become clear that one of the chief purposes of their strike is to get all meat-packing plants in all provinces included under a single master agreement, and for this purpose they have asked the provinces to "waive their jurisdiction" in favor of the Dominion, that is, to waive the B.N.A. Act.

Under the B.N.A. Act jurisdiction over labor matters lies in the hands of the provinces. In this particular strike it is quite possible that, if all the provinces handed over their authority to the Dominion, and if the Dominion appointed Mr. Justice Richards who did such successful conciliation work in the industry during the war, we might be able to get agreement quickly; but we cannot feel enthusiastic about this way out.

We should like to see our provincial governments, especially those that talk a lot about provincial rights, refuse outright to toss their hot potatoes to the Dominion; Quebec has given a good lead in this matter. And we should like to see the provinces invoke the penalties to which the Union appears to be liable. In short, we are quite willing to go without meat for quite a long time to see this matter properly settled by the proper people; and if the meat we do not eat eventually finds it way to Britain, so much the better.

—*Photographs by Robert Whitehead*

In a garret studio in Ottawa, Henri Masson is teaching 90 would-be artists the fundamentals of painting. In above picture he urges pupil Irene Bourgon to use her colors and her imagination lavishly. Story p. 2.

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Not All America

AMERICAN politics are certainly a very interesting subject, but not one to be studied without a fairly extensive knowledge of the American character. To most Englishmen, for example, they are as incomprehensible as Yugoslavian politics are to us. "William Allen

(*Continued on Page* 5)

Ottawa Art Amateurs Have Fun in a Garret

By Phil Shackleton

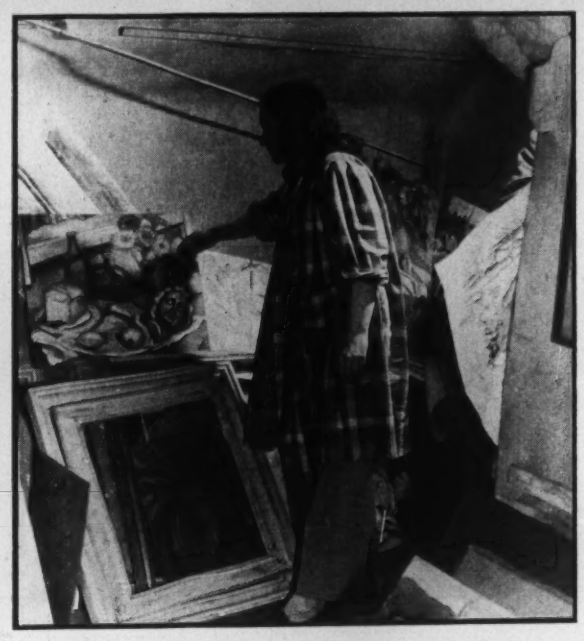
IN A third-floor garret studio with a Latin-quarter atmosphere, Henri Masson, prominent Ottawa artist, is guiding the aesthetic destinies of 90 amateur artists, mostly beginners, who wish to paint for fun and enjoyment.

Masson's object is to give them a grounding in composition and sketching, and to develop their sense of color so they can enjoy painting outdoors during the summer. He maintains that most people can grasp sufficient fundamentals after six months study to be able to paint with confidence and reap the personal returns of creative accomplishment.

Tall, balding, Masson was born in Belgium. When he was 14 he left for Canada bringing with him a flair for art and music inherited from his grandfather who was a painter and from his musically inclined father. In his middle teens he was forced to leave school and work for $4 a week as apprentice to a metal engraver. By the time he was 25 he had become a master at his craft, but the hours were long and the work repetitive and dull, and so for escape he turned to art. The Gatineau hills in Quebec, with their hummocky contours and harlequin population, became his favorite haunt. He was unbound by racial prejudice and saw his Canadian surroundings with a European eye—vivid, gay, and full of life.

It is this color and human element which he is trying to impart to his students.

Ottawa artist Henri Masson is teaching 90 amateurs the rudiments of art. He claims six months study will enable them . . .



. . . to paint with confidence. Paintings are dried in room next to studio.

Andrée Lemay cleans palette; Major J. Woods . . .

. . . physical director at Ashbury College lists . . .

. . . materials; 9-year-old student (above) finishes first oil.

Garret studio is cramped but students think this adds to atmosphere. There are eight weekly classes each with 10 members. Gertrude Norman (right) attends special period for youngsters.

Carroll Would Have Loved the A.R.T.'s "Alice"

By Nat Benson

CANADIAN playgoers in those few large cities which still provide decent accommodation for the best that the legitimate can offer are in for a rare treat if the American Repertory Theatre, which is taking its spectacular production of "Alice in Wonderland" on tour this fall, brings it to Canada. For "Alice" is more than merely a good show, it is something in the way of being a genuine dramatic spectacle, a real theatre festival of unusual quality.

After a very successful New York run which lasted well on into the scorching and glutinous dog-days of Manhattan, A.R.T. decided to close up, temporarily at least, and prepare to go "on the road" with a big all-round show that is as costly as it is cumbersome. It will be good news to Montreal and Toronto drama lovers that all of A.R.T.'s major stars will be seen on the road in their original New York roles.

When we saw "Alice" in New York it was at the peak of its run. Just to make sure that we should be thoroughly hep to Lewis Carroll's Victorian jive, we took the precaution of arming ourselves with (no, not a pair of Martinis) but a pair of sharp 'teensters, Julian and Janice, aged 14. It was a wise but not romantic idea.

WE have three basic facts to report on the latest "Alice": (1) You'll never see a better production of the Carroll classic than this by the American Repertory Theatre. (2) the latter high-minded but unlucky group have at last added a richly deserved hit in their repertory, and (3) modern kids just don't seem to go for "Alice". The enigmatic idiom of Prof. Dodgson apparently leaves them as cold as an appeal for campaign funds by Henry Wallace leaves the plushlined burghers of Bronxville, Scarsdale and Larchmont.

Sad as it may seem, this rootin'-tootin', straight-shootin' younger generation which has cut its eye-teeth on Superman, The Lone Ranger, Dick Tracy, Bob Hope, Humphrey Bogart, The Thin Man, Abbott

(*Continued on Page* 18)

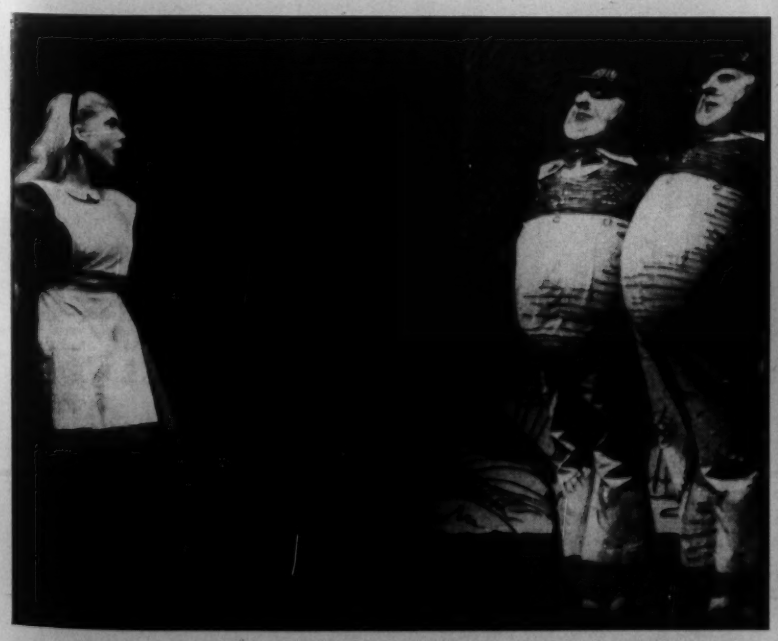
Bambi Lynn plays Alice in the American Repertory Theatre's version of Lewis Carroll's story which may come to Canada this fall.

White Queen offers Alice a job. "Twopence a week, with jam tomorrow and jam yesterday, but never jam today".

The memory of the mild blue eyes and kindly smile of the White Knight remained with Alice long after.

"I don't think—", began Alice. "Then you shouldn't talk", said the Hatter. Alice leaves tea-party in disgust.

Who stole the tarts? Trial scene of the Knave; the King, crown on wig, is trying to find writer of the mysterious verses.



Trying to find her way out of the woods to reach the Eighth Square Alice almost collides with Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

The impossible croquet game with the Queen of Hearts having anyone who annoys her executed forthwith.

Eighth Sq. at last. Alice, now a queen, finds banquet's confusion too much; she becomes angry and wakes up.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

In N.Z.'s House-Building Program Low Rents Justify Any Deficit

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE light of Canada's housing quandary, James Browne's revelations concerning New Zealand's public housing effort (S.N., Aug. 16) fill one with dismay. Your readers, all of whom, I think, are hoping for some solution which would be applicable in this country, would welcome more specific information.

Mr. Browne accuses the New Zealand government of building more than 20,000 houses by inflationary methods. All this, and inflation too! He says that to build the houses, the Government extended its credit at rates as low as 1 per cent, and he condemns the method by attaching Major Douglas's name to it. Most Canadians have little sympathy with Major Douglas's heresies, but it seems that if public credit builds 20,000 houses, and the rents from these are returned to the treasury to cancel the loan at whatever rate of interest, something pretty useful has been done, especially as "rents of state houses in New Zealand are so low compared with the rents of private homes." Why should the interest rate be higher if the people are borrowing their own money?

Some of Mr. Browne's main objections are baffling. He complains of a deficit of $45,000 in 1946, i.e., less than $2.25 per house. A multitude of Canadians would face even so overwhelming a deficit with equanimity if they could get homes. He complains that the rents are too low, "pegged at 1939 levels", but the profits ($800 in 1939, $30,000 in 1941, $57,000 in 1942, $18,500 in 1943, $27,000 in 1944, $63,000 in 1945) are too high. These figures, both profit and loss ($64,600 in 1940 and 1946 combined) do not seem exorbitant considering that 20,000 houses have been provided. I imagine that unselected groups of twenty houses erected in Canada last year might reveal higher figures either way.

But though a small profit is shown, this has been done "at the expense of the general public." What economic crime has been committed?

Puslinch, Ont. FRANK FERGUSON

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Border Labels

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR editorial, "This Race Business," (S.N., Sept. 6), I wish the Immigration Department at Detroit knew that the procedure followed in these United States is to designate immigrants as Caucasian, Negro or Mongolian. Ever since my coming to this side of the border they have insisted on doing otherwise. Although I have stood stoutly for being labelled White or Caucasian, my border crossing card still shows "Irish"—this despite the fact that my family's connection with the Emerald Isle is almost legendary. Thanks be, they do admit that the nationality is Canadian.

Detroit, Mich. GERTRUDE DAY

Job for Scientists

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is a bland assurance, of rather an ex-cathedra type, about John J. O'Neill's article (S.N., Aug. 2) which does not seem to be warranted by either facts or experience. Scientists have contributed a good deal of very interesting and useful information to the sum total of the knowledge of mankind in the last one hundred and fifty years; they have developed methods of approach to a variety of subjects which when pursued further have led to illuminating, if at times, quaint results; they have told us much about the "How" of everything, but next to nothing about the "Why".

Their researches have led us to the invention of many labor-saving devices of an intriguing nature which have left us with a good deal of leisure which we have not yet found out the way to use, or have provided us with mechanical gadgets of devastating possibilities, so that if we press the wrong button something unpleasant happens. If by progress we mean the complication of living, it must be granted that science has assisted greatly in this achievement.

Mr. O'Neill's summary of the movements of mankind is admirably concise, and the immediate problem which faces us indicated with delightful simplicity. "The problem of reaching a state of equilibrium in which all can progress rapidly to a common level of civilization" may not appear to be too difficult a problem to the scientist or pseudo-scientist sitting aloft in the detachment of his own Olympian heights, but I cannot recollect any of them who have descended to the plain of every-day human affairs to tell us what it is. Perhaps Mr. O'Neill will from the top of the hillock, from which he seems to see so much, be good enough to toss us the data upon which his administration (when organized) will base its plans for the immediate righting of the present economic and political troubles of the world.

Jasper, Alberta. T. C. B. BOON

Price of Bread

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I THINK the front-page survey of "Wheat and Bread Prices" (S.N., Sept. 6) is very timely, also very necessary, because only a tiny fraction of the Canadian people will associate the considerable increase in the price of the loaf with the government's withdrawal of the subsidy mechanism—and, contrariwise, the vast majority of the bread-eaters will be inclined to identify increase with the decision to elevate the initial price paid by the Wheat Board at the primary market, i.e., the country elevator.

Some years back, I recall the blunt assertion by Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, in the Commons: "Subsidies have been paid in the interests of the consumer." But I realize that in such matters the average voter is inclined to forget easily.

On the other hand, while you accurately point out that the proposed increase in the Wheat Board's initial payment and the increase in the final price of the loaf actually "are not directly connected," the withdrawal of the subsidy (77½ cents per bushel) may as accurately be termed the "cause" of this latter "effect".

If I am on the fact beam, therefore, it seems pertinent to inquire just why upping the cost of wheat by such a figure should result in so substantial an elevation in the price of a loaf at the retail level? My understanding has been that when a Toronto housewife buys a dollar's worth of bread, only around 17½ cents accrue to the wheatgrower. If this be the farmer's share, why should an extra 77½ cents for 60 lbs. of the grain reflect itself in the form of between "2 or 3 cents" in a 16-ounce loaf? [Early this week Toronto bakers announced a 4-cents-a-loaf increase.]

In earlier years, while the average price of wheat moved all the way from $2.22 in 1917-18 to $0.76 in 1930-31, the average price of bread per lb. held to a range of 7.7 cents in the former year to 7.3 cents in the latter. How was this achieved? I realize, of course, that this was prior to the present trend, all along the processing line, among urban workers, which has been aptly termed "working the leastest for the mostest."

Toronto, Ont. RURAL READER

Red Herring?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REV. R. S. LAIDLAW'S letter (S.N., Aug. 23) shows the fallacies in the usual pattern of some Church and temperance societies naming alcohol as the responsible agent in "at least 75 per cent of the V.D. cases"—by either citing an isolated case or in a sweeping statement without offering authority other than a general one. Does "medical authority" mean one practitioner or the whole medical society?

It would have seemed to me that V.D. was mainly a result of prostitution, lack of proper treatment of mental cases, juvenile delinquency and poor housing conditions. Probably the great number of the solid citizens of Canada and the world who drink alcoholic beverages enjoy them for reasons quite different from the reasons of those who drink and suffer from the above vices. I should think that alcohol among these classes is the result of evil rather than the cause.

Surely there are reforms and causes where the Church could spend every ounce of energy and resource: housing, mental treatment, prison reforms, juvenile leadership, aid and treatment of the world's D.P.'s and prostitution. Alcohol is a red herring dragging across the path of these greater, more urgent social reforms.

Trenton, Ont. D. K. DEYELL

Arthur Horner

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Communists are coming in for a good deal of criticism these days. Where such is based on fact and logic that's all very well. However, I think a journal such as yours should be careful not to let it degenerate to the level of baseless insinuations and misrepresentations. Your correspondent Willson Woodside states in his article of September 6:

"It would be too far-fetched to argue that the British miners were openly sabotaging national recovery, under the influence of a Communist leadership... But it just happens that the Secretary-General of the Miners' Federation, Arthur Horner, is one of the best-known British Communist leaders. *As a Communist, he simply cannot be interested in helping to win a victory which would mean so much in sustaining anti-Communist regimes in Britain and Europe.*"

In the Toronto *Daily Star* of Sept. 6, William R. Higginbotham of the British United Press, writing from London on the British crisis, states: "Even a Communist mine leader, Arthur Horner, said a lack of coal this winter might wreck the Government itself. *He warned the miners that they had better swing their picks or lose their country's status in the world.*"

Toronto, Ont. JOAN HUNTLEY

Passing Show

CANADA wants to get into the Security Council, but not with the idea of looking for security.

•

The making of mead, a mediaeval alcoholic beverage, made from honey, is to be revived in England. We don't see much use; if it turns out to be any good the Americans will buy it all up.

•

Maybe what we need now is the British Commonwealth's Declaration of Independence from the United States!

•

According to a Toronto paper, the magnetic pole has moved 200 miles farther away from that city. Surely Toronto cannot be becoming less attractive?

•

Britain can be saved only by the British, says a Winnipeg journalist just back from England. True, but Canadians and Americans can decide whether to lend them a hand or kick them in the slats while they do it.

•

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
On an island Pacific, mosquito-infested,
A base they intend to install
Where weapons atomic are going to be tested—
Oh, Russia won't like this atoll.

•

Russian coal miners have been surpassing their 1947 objective. There should be some other way for British coal miners to prove they are not Communists than by doing the opposite.

Economists are now beginning to predict that the postwar slump will take place in 1948. This is a cheering note, because they predicted it in 1946 and 1947 and it hasn't come yet.

•

Almost everybody in Canada is telling the people in the packing industry to go packing.

•

When government tells you what job to work at it is not far from telling you what church to go to—or stay away from.

•

"Now that American isolationism is all but dead"—Toronto *Globe and Mail*. Don't go too close; it can still bite.

•

The Time For Crime

In order not to corrupt children, the National Broadcasting Company will not broadcast crime or mystery shows until 9.30 at night. With the little darlings safely in bed, parents can indulge in adult entertainment.

•

What the British nation needs, according to all the British newspapers, is a clarion call to unified effort. There is even a movement to present Mr. Attlee with a clarion and some lessons on how to blow it.

•

If we can only get it we won't care whether they call it Marjerine or Marguerine.

•

Lord Beaverbrook thinks that "some Elijah or Elisha" will arise to reconstruct the British Empire. Whichever it is, his other name will probably be Max.

•

Lucy says she thinks Canada is going into the Security Council just to find out what it feels like to be hit with a veto.

There is little resemblance between the exquisite craftsmanship of the vase above to the beer bottles which were the first efforts of Orrefors, celebrated Swedish firm of glass-makers. Products of this company, which has a history dating back to 1726, are now being shown in larger quantities by a leading Canadian department store. Chief characteristics of Orrefors glass are simplicity of form, a magnificent lustre resulting from high red-lead content of the crystal, and the unusual three-dimensional effect of the engraved figures, produced by extremely deep hand-cutting. Glass manufacture, which had been formerly concentrated in France, Belgium, Italy and Bohemia, was started in Sweden to find a use for hundreds of iron refineries which were abandoned after centralization of smelting industry around large ore deposits in northern Sweden.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

White's America" by Walter Johnson (Oxford, $6.25) is 756 pages, plus notes and a good index, of illumination on a very special brand of American politics and American life. But the title takes too large a sweep; in spite of the fact that he was the intimate friend of Presidents and was read all over the country, White's field was not America, it was Kansas, and White's importance was wholly due to the accuracy with which he mirrored the Kansas small-town type of American.

One of the characteristics of that type, which can be found in Canada as well as in Kansas, is a total inability to leave the political party with which one has once been associated. White was a Republican. He believed himself to be, and outside of politics he was, the uncompromising opponent of all privilege, graft, corruption, and cynicism, yet throughout his entire career which included the Harding era and the Hanna era, he never once opposed a candidate after he had been properly sanctified by the Republican nomination. The apparent exception of the Bull Moose movement was really no exception; the Bull Moosers were following a one-time Republican President and fully believed that they were merely bringing the Republican party back to its proper principles.

The extensive quotations from White's writings do not seem to justify the estimate of his literary ability expressed by his biographer, nor the reputation which he enjoyed during the period of popularity of his novels, one of which achieves 300,000 copies. His most famous editorial, on the death of his daughter Mary, is an excellent piece of sympathetic journalism but no more. The truth is that his greatness was similar to that of Will Rogers, with whom he was frequently associated in the public mind; it consisted in the ability to identify himself with the common American while raising the finer qualities of that very mixed personality to the *n*th power and thus obliterating the less admirable ones. He was "all the solid Middle West" with its qualities and its defects, but it is well for the world that Kansas is not the whole of America.

SUMMER NOCTURNE

THERE is a wordless beauty night distills
When darkness claims the cool and willing land;
Then quietly, the distant, mundane hills
Achieve distinction as the gentle Hand
Which paints each bending bush and tree with jet
Transforms the poignant stillness, and the lure
Of mystery behind each silhouette
Creates a vague and haunting overture.

An overture—to what? The heart goes out
In seeking silence, feeling more at one
With truth, and all the customary doubt
Of day is changed into a benison.
There is no word of man which can express
The alchemy achieved by loveliness.

CLARA BERNHARDT

Dollar Shortage

THE United Nations Department of Economic Affairs has issued its first "Occasional Paper", which is now available in Canada through the Ryerson Press at 50 cents. It is entitled "Financial Needs of the Devastated Countries", and is an interim report presented to the Economic and Social Council in February. The information which it contains affords abundant explanation of the state of financial chaos into which the world has been steadily moving since the report was made. The needs of the devastated countries, which are estimated in considerable detail, are hugely in excess of anything at present available to meet them from the three possible sources other than the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The International Bank had loanable funds in U.S. and Canadian dollars of about $750 million in May last, and this can be added to only by the scale of the Bank's own securities, while its aid is available only to its own member countries, thus excluding some of the neediest of the devastated areas.

It must be remembered also that of the 20 per cent of the Bank's capital which has been called for use in the Bank's operations (the remaining 80 per cent is callable only when required to meet obligations to creditors), 18 per cent is payable in the currencies of the respective members and only 2 per cent in U.S. hard money. Very little can therefore be done, except by the sale of the Bank's securities in the United States, to meet the urgent need for American dollars with which to purchase supplies from the only part of the world that now has an available surplus of goods. The report admits that supplies obtainable in Europe are unlikely to consist of "appropriate quantities of the essential foods and raw materials needed. To a large extent these must come from outside the European trading area altogether."

PROBLEM OF OUR TIME: FROM LAND TO MOUTH

Copyright in All Countries

Cinema in Canada

THE Paris critics have been pretty harsh to the first major film of French Canadian production to reach the screen in their city, a piece called "La Forteresse", which is rather neatly described by one of them as "speaking French but thinking American". This, we fear, is the legitimate and proper reward of an effort to do in the province of Quebec what can be much better done in Hollywood. If the Canadian producers of films, in either language, are going to content themselves with merely warming over the old and habitual dishes served up by the "international" producers they might just as well save their money right away. It is even suggested that the scenario for "La Forteresse" was bought second-hand from a Hollywood company, and worked over into French by a writer who would probably have been capable of producing something much more characteristic off his own bat.

There may be a shortage of people in Canada who know the technical tricks of the cinema trade, but there is no shortage of good imaginative artists who know the Canadian material, and who could learn all the necessary tricks in six months. True, there is always the risk that while learning the tricks they will forget the knowledge, or allow themselves to be persuaded by Hollywood that the tricks are everything and the knowledge is nothing. But that is a risk that must be taken, and with a really good artist there is always a strong chance that his art will survive.

The Sales Tax

THE *Globe and Mail* is running a vigorous campaign against the sales tax as "an anachronistic hangover from the First Great War." If this campaign were accompanied by any useful suggestions for a substitute tax which would raise the same revenue and produce fewer evil effects, it might have its value; but it is not. The sales tax has at least this advantage over most of the other taxes by which our governments finance the greatly extended operations which we now expect them to perform. It does not discourage anybody from endeavoring to procure more income for himself by increasing the amount or quality of his work and the amount or activity of his capital. Almost every other form of taxation except the customs duties is liable to that very serious objection; and the customs duties are liable to all the objections that the *Globe and Mail* lists against the sales tax, plus the further objection that they raise the price not only of the articles on which the tax is paid but also of every similar article produced within the country.

It is generally assumed that the cost of collecting the sales tax is extremely high, because the producers or dealers who pay it in the first place add from 50 to 100 per cent to the amount of it when they collect it from their customers. If they do so, the amount by which their charge exceeds the actual cost of financing the collection of the tax is obviously an addition to their profits. We doubt very greatly whether the mere fact of having paid an 8 per cent sales tax is sufficient to enable any dealer to add from 12 to 16 per cent to the price of the article he sells—unless he has a price fixing agreement with all his competitors, in which case he could just as well pocket the 4 or 8 per cent whether he has paid a sales tax or not. In other words, we doubt whether the abolition of the sales tax would reduce the price to the customer by anything like as much as the addition which most people believe the tax to have caused.

Anyhow, the idea that the dealer actually gets a large proportion of any such increase in his profits, assuming that it exists, is another fallacy. Before he can put it in his personal pocket it will have been heavily shaved down by the corporation income tax, the excess profits tax and the personal income tax.

Biography Trouble

THE inadequacy of the biographical element in Canadian literature was pointed out recently by Prof. C. B. Sissons, who is occupying his retirement by writing a biography of one of the best available subjects, Egerton Ryerson. That circumstance adds point to one of Prof. Sisson's remarks, namely that lack of leisure is probably a main reason for lack of biography in Canada; it is the kind of work which to be well done must be done in circumstances of great mental freedom, and he could not have tackled it while still occupying a professional chair.

But there is another kind of freedom which is even more important than that of time, and that is freedom from all restraints of public opinion, of personal predilection, of political prejudice. Canadians are not yet accustomed to having their personages written about in a realistic manner. Until they are willing to accept that method of writing biography they will not get the best kind of work in one of the most important, and certainly the most national, departments of literature.

Lawyers and Crime

IT MUST be an excellent thing to be a lawyer in the Province of Quebec. In Montreal last week four men charged with conspiracy, an offence punishable with seven years' imprisonment, pleaded guilty and were allowed to go free on suspended sentence. The particular offence to which they pleaded guilty was one involving a plan for the injuring of another person.

We have no objection to suspended sentences, but we are definitely shaken by the reason which led to this one. "In view of the fact that one of the accused is a lawyer," said Irénée Legarde, K.C., to the court, "the Attorney-General has consented to recommend a suspended sentence in all cases, subject to the approval of the presiding judge."

We can think of no reason for suspension of sentence which should have less weight with any judge, or any Attorney-General, with a proper sense of the responsibilities of the profession to which he belongs.

Our Role at Lake Success

A FRIEND of ours in New York writes, in regard to the United Nations Report on Palestine, "I have heard from several people that Mr. Justice Rand, the Canadian, was by long odds the outstanding member on the investigating committee". This is a matter in which we can all take pride. It is not the first time in the last few years that a Canadian has taken a leading part in international discussions, and it will not be the last.

At this month's meeting of the General Assembly Canada is likely to be elected to one of the seats on the Security Council. Australia has been on the Council for the past two years, and has played a helpful, if rather raucous role. It is up to us to play an even better one, in the tradition that our representatives—St. Laurent, Claxton, Martin, Pearson, Wrong, Wilgress, Mackintosh, Rand, and others—have established. Given able men such as these, the secret of the success of the Middle Powers like Canada lies in their detachment from the interests and passions of power politics that naturally absorb much of the attention of the Great Powers. We hope that our representative on the Security Council will be quite content to be Middling, and will not aspire to Greatness.

Wide Open Spaces

EXACTLY 57 varieties of peoples have been gathering this week for the General Assembly of the United Nations. Here is how Canada ranks among the top ten in area:

	sq. miles
U.S.S.R.	8,084,000
China	3,877,000
Canada	3,467,000
Brazil	3,286,000
United States	2,977,000
Australia	2,975,000
India (ex Pakistan)	1,200,000
Argentina	1,075,000
Mexico	758,000
Iran	628,000

We do not rank at all among the top ten in population; actually we stand nineteenth. The top nineteen are as follows:

	population
China	430,000,000
India (ex Pakistan)	279,000,000
U.S.S.R. (ex Ukraine)	152,800,000
United States	143,311,000
Pakistan	70,600,000
United Kingdom	49,700,000
Brazil	47,200,000
France	41,100,000
Ukrainian S.S.R.	40,200,000
Mexico	23,000,000
Poland	22,600,000
Siam	19,350,000
Turkey	19,100,000
Philippines	18,500,000
Egypt	18,200,000
Yugoslavia	15,700,000
Argentina	14,550,000
Iran	13,900,000
Canada	12,360,000

CALLING ALL REFORMERS

EVERYONE, it seems, is discontented with Today,
Deprecates its drawbacks and its sorrows,
Promises a paradise, salubrious and gay,
After a long series of Tomorrows.
Physicist, or engineer, a-dream of atom-fission,
Every little theorist who thinks he has a mission,
Statesman, theologian, bewailing our position,
From the future full contentment borrows.

Don't they ever realize that should their dreams come true,
Say, about a century ahead,
Should all life be beautiful and skies be always blue,
They themselves will certainly be dead.
So, while still reforming us with all their earnest might,
Couldn't they regard Today in more endearing light,
And confer a smile upon us instead?

J. E. M.

Satellites Kept in Orbit by the Marshal's Plan

By DAVID SCOTT

Westerners are too ready to underestimate the power of Russia. When the U.S.S.R. persuaded her satellites to decline participation in the Marshall Plan, she was devising a counter-plan of recovery. This plan is now being put into effect under the authority of Stalin while the Marshall Plan is still in the early stages of examination.

No one should blissfully assume that such a Russian program is doomed to failure while the western scheme will be a huge success. Russia has long ceased to be a great under-developed area. Within her vast territory the U.S.S.R. has immense resources—oil, coal, iron ore, electrical power, industrial and agricultural manpower. She is by far the largest federal unit in existence and areas fertile for the fast spread of Communism, like India and China, are next door. Mr. Scott, a British journalist visiting Canada, estimates that Russia is within measurable distance of enrolling a majority of the world's population, willingly or unwillingly, under her colors.

Russia and her satellites may feel that Marshall Plan subscribers have backed the wrong horse.

RUSSIA'S brutal rejection of the Plan, after a cursory review of its possibilities in Paris, was intended to show the world that she is independent of help from the capitalist economy and able to carry out her reconstruction by her own means, taking her satellites along with her. It was based on the expectation that the western world will soon be in the grip of an economic crisis which will make the Marshall Plan unworkable, and the present predicament of Britain has been hailed in Moscow as the first proof that the Communist forecast is correct. Meanwhile Russia has her own plan for recovery, based on the immense resources available within her territory, and she has insisted that her satellites participate in this, not the U.S. plan, whether they like it or not.

It remains to be seen whether Russia is really capable of economic recovery from the war and subsequent progress by her own efforts and without any assistance from the West. Since the Kremlin is prepared to gamble on this possibility, it would be unwise to dismiss it in advance. We have to recognize that there are currently two parallel and rival plans for world recovery, one tentatively proposed by General Marshall and still in the early stages of examination, the other already going into effect under the authority of Marshal Stalin. We have to recognize, also, that a large section of the human race, and one which may even become a majority within the next few years, is tied to the Marshal's plan and must look to it, openly or secretly, willingly or unwillingly, for its salvation.

Knowing One's Enemy

On the sound principle that one should know one's enemy, it may be well for us westerners at this time to reexamine our preconceived notions of Soviet Russia and see how far they tally with the facts. The average Canadian or American, and the average Englishman as well, is inclined to think of Communism as a minority movement which can be nipped in the bud if it becomes too dangerous. He imagines Russia, when he thinks of it at all, as a vast, thinly-peopled land of plains and forests, for the most part unexploited, of which only the western or European portion has achieved some degree of imperfect industrialization. He vaguely supposes that European Russia is the tail that wags the dog, and that the remainder of the country, though enormous in extent, has little present industrial or economic value. He pictures the inhabitants of the central, eastern and southern Soviet Republics as scattered, primitive, nomadic tribes, or at best as illiterate peasants whose collective manpower (except as cannon-fodder to be mercilessly used in war) is in no way comparable to that of highly organized communities like the U.S., Britain, France or Germany.

As a corrective for this underestimate of Russian power it is useful to look at a map of the world, which shows at a glance that the Soviet Union forms by far the largest national or federal unit in existence, nearly as big as all of Africa and about five times as big as the whole of western Europe, including the British Isles. Though this area is sparsely populated on the average, its population of about 175 millions considerably exceeds that of the U.S., and it has increased rapidly in recent years, while that of the leading European nations remains stationary or has begun to decline. If Canada and the U.S. are taken together, as they must be when facing the new and terrible possibility of inter-continental warfare, the density of population in the Soviet Union is found to be greater than that in North America—20.9 to the square mile as compared with 18.9.

Moreover, in estimating the possible rate of expansion of Soviet influence, we must remember that it is in no way confined to Russian or neighboring territory but threatens to embrace the peoples of huge and densely populated areas where Communism already has a foothold, or where conditions favorable to its growth exist and are tending to become still more favorable as time goes on. The most obvious and potentially the most dangerous of these areas is China, already in a state of civil war, where the Chinese Communists are at grips with a weak and corrupt national Government under Chiang Kai-shek. In the other great danger-zone of Asia, the Indian sub-continent, the removal of British control and the communal strife that follows it are opening a rich field for Communist agitation. If, as may well happen before the effects of the Marshall Plan in western Europe can make themselves felt, China and India should succumb to Communism, the already huge population under the direct or indirect political control of Moscow would be multiplied by about six.

World Communism

It would then amount to some 1,000 million souls—seven times the population of the United States and 45 per cent of the population of the globe. Seen in this light, and remembering that nearly 100 million people in eastern and south-eastern Europe, excluding Germans, have been

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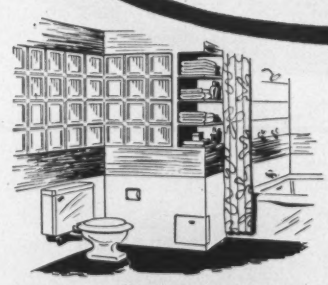

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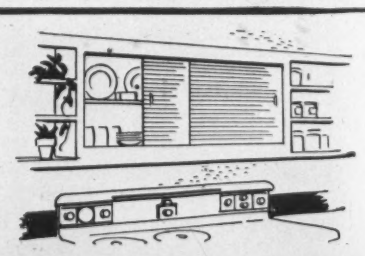

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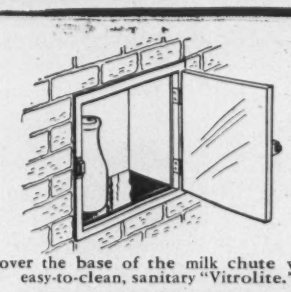

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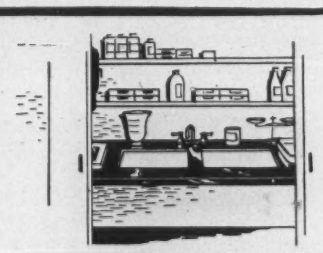

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brought under Russian domination since the war, World Communism is already far from being a minority movement dependent on the tolerance and even the assistance of the western world for its survival. It is today within measurable distance of enrolling a majority of the world's population, willingly or unwillingly, under its colors.

Great Assets

Considered economically, the Soviet Union has long ceased to be a great under-developed area, loosely controlled from that section of it which lies west of the Ural mountains. Russia today is as highly industrialized as France; its peasant farmers only slightly outnumber its industrial workers. Its raw materials and sources of power and wealth, far from being concentrated almost solely in European Russia, are distributed fairly evenly, in many cases, from west to east. Oil is the only basic fuel which is found only west of the Urals; there the largest output is drawn from the wells between the Black and Caspian seas. The coalfield in the Donetz basin, directly north of the Black Sea, is much the biggest in the Soviet Union, but there is another of respectable size between the Ob and Yenisei rivers, exactly half-way between the Baltic and the Pacific, and a dozen minor coalfields, all in full production, are conveniently strung out between the area just south of Moscow and the neighborhood of Vladivostok.

Deposits of iron ore are also widely distributed from west to east. Those in the Urals and Siberia, practically untouched before the Revolution, now account for about 40 per cent of the total Russian production of pig-iron, which though still only one-sixth of that of the U.S., has been quadrupled in the last 25 years. The most striking example, however, of effective decentralization — the best defence against atomic warfare—is to be found in the hydro-electric developments made under successive five-year plans. The great Dnieper power station, blown up by the Germans in their retreat during the war and already reconstructed, has only one-fifth of the output of other individual stations on the Yenisei and Lena rivers, in central and eastern Siberia, and less than half that of stations at the junction of the Volga and Kama rivers in European Russia, at that of the Ob and Tobal rivers east of the Urals, and on the Amur river, north of Vladivostok. The total output of electrical power in the Soviet Union as long ago as 1938 was 39.6 thousand million kilowatt hours —a little over 22 times the Russian output of 1913.

Rail Networks

Even in the matter of transport, Russia is not as badly served as we of the west are prone to assume. Her railways may not be very up-to-date by American or even western European standards, but they were adequate for her needs before the war, and war damage to railway tracks is quickly repaired. The rail network west of the Urals is proportionately as dense as that in the most highly developed western European countries, and the Russian railways were carrying four times as much freight per mile of track as the U.S. railways in 1937. (Since the total mileage of main line tracks in the U.S. is almost exactly four times the Russian mileage, this would seem to indicate that the service given by the Russian railways was in the aggregate equal to that of the American). East of the Urals, the railways, including the trunk line to Vladivostok, are mostly confined to the southern border regions of Siberia, but transport by road and river does much to make up for their absence in the north, and every part of the Soviet Union is now linked with Moscow by regular air services.

A final word on Russia's war potential, which in the conditions of today is more closely linked than ever to her economic and industrial resources. Admitting that the development of atomic weapons, guided missiles and the whole armory of new-fangled murder-machines with which humanity is threatened depends first and foremost on enormous capital expenditure, U.S. experts agree that only two national economies in the world today are strong enough to bear the cost of developing these devices to a point which will make full-scale, intercontinental warfare possible. One is that of the U.S.; the other is that of Soviet Russia. No one denies that Russia has all the necessary materials, and much of the necessary equipment, ready to her hand. She has also the necessary scientific brains at her disposal, some of them newly recruited from Germany. All she needs is time to turn the nightmare of the future into the hard fact of today.

Surveying this impressive picture from their fastness in the Kremlin, Joseph Stalin and his comrades of the Council of People's Commissars may well believe that their Marshal's plan, developed steadily over a long term of years, has a good start in its favor. They and their European satellites, far from feeling left "out on a limb" by their refusal to join in the Paris discussions, may well hold that it is western Europe which is backing the wrong horse both politically and economically, and the U.S., not Russia, which is trying to bolster up a minority movement foredoomed to failure. They have under their direct administration one-sixth of the habitable globe, not divided into widely separated units like the British Commonwealth (the only political unit larger than the Soviet Union but one which has almost ceased to exist as such), but bound closely together in a homogeneous mass. At present they rule the daily lives of one-twelfth of the human race, but they have a fair chance of bringing one-half of it under their sway within the next few years.

With such issues at stake, it is not surprising that the Kremlin prefers isolation for the time being, and that States bordering on European Russia feel drawn irresistibly into her orbit. It will take more than a Marshall Plan, however generous, to counterbalance this magnetic force and to make sure that democracy as we understand it is not slowly but surely extinguished by the new power in the East. Nothing less than a political-economic union of all western Europe in the first place, to be followed as soon as may be by an effective union of the English-speaking peoples and finally of all who do not subscribe to the tenets of totalitarian Communism, will suffice to keep democracy alive and to prevent those who believe in it from becoming a dwindling minority in a ferocious and chaotic world.

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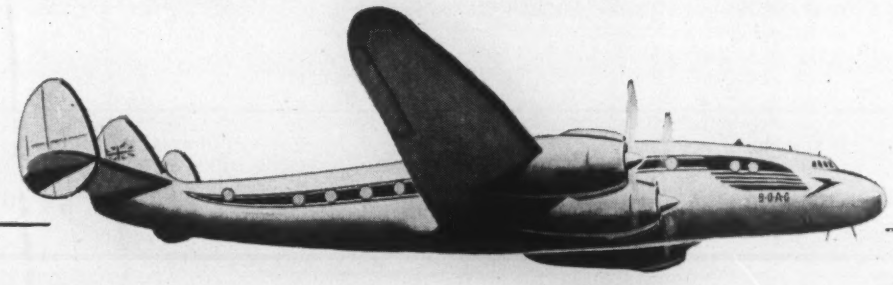

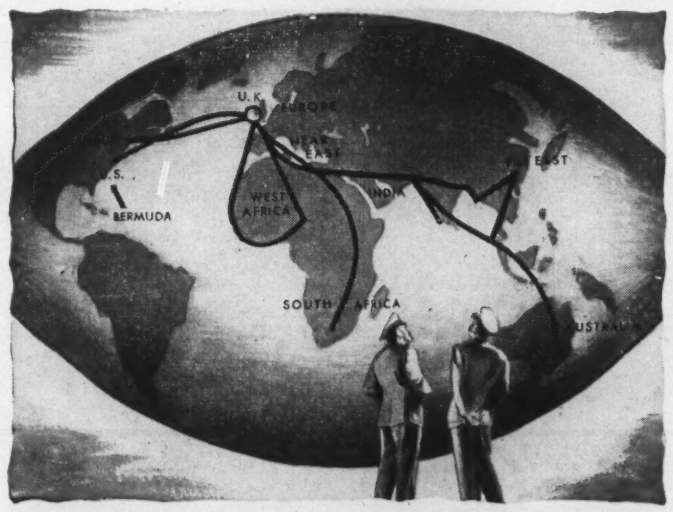

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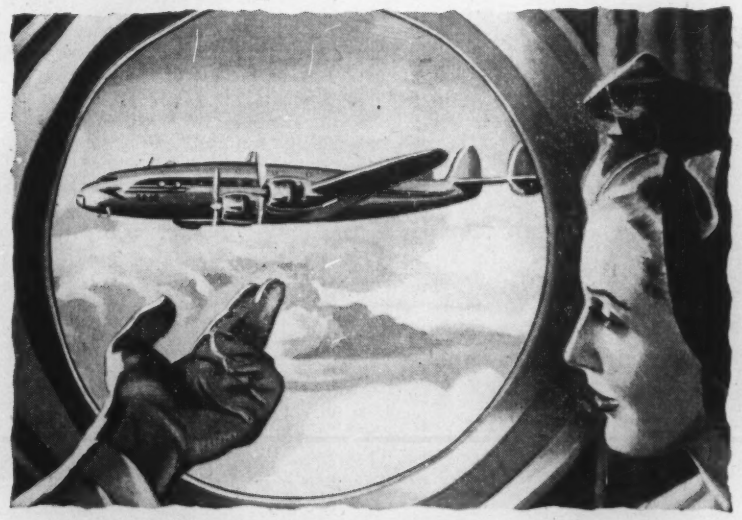

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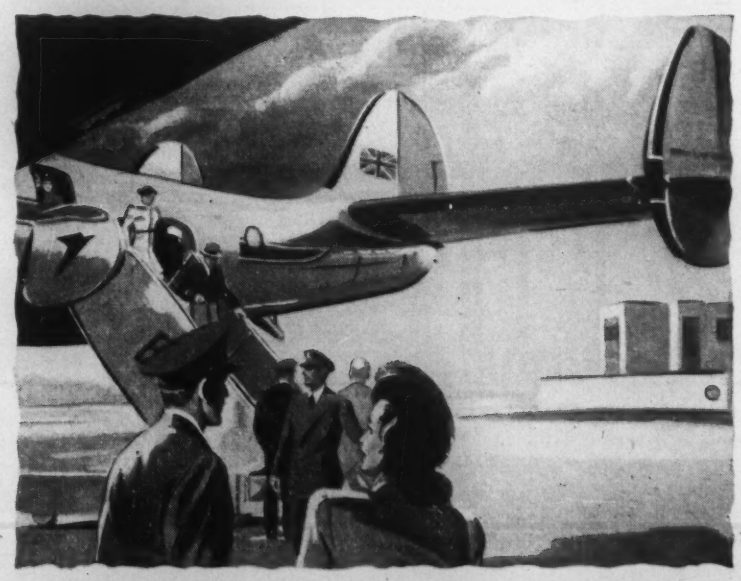

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OTTAWA LETTER

Loan Extensions by Canada, U.S. Necessary to Avert a Crisis

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE "dollar crisis" contains the seeds of future distress for Canada and yet the average Canadian is quite in the dark about just what the crisis is and what can and ought to be done about it. Admittedly the whole subject of international exchange is complicated but the Government ought to make at least some effort to take the Canadian public into its confidence and explain what is going on. Canada's reserves of foreign exchange are an official secret; it is an offence for anyone but the Minister to disclose the current holdings, and there are many other aspects of the situation which will only become known if they are told in simple language to the Canadian people. We should be given, at once, a short series of clear-cut statements supplemented by one or two radio addresses. What proved to be a valuable democratic device in time of the crises of war would serve just as well in time of the crises of peace.

There is one simple chain of cause and effect which everybody can follow. Full employment in the United States (and much more in Canada) is contingent upon a high level of exports. The present high level of exports in both countries is possible because of export credits or loans to customers abroad who badly need the goods and services but who could not possibly pay cash for what they require. If and when the present loans by the U.S. and Canada expire and are not replaced or succeeded by other extensions of credit or some similar device, there will be sharp falling off of North American exports. And that in turn will spell a sharp falling off of North American employment. In the past the loss of export markets has not only affected that part of the economy which relies upon selling directly abroad. By an easily understood process the deflation which begins in the export areas rapidly spreads to those sections of the community engaged in purely domestic business.

Lend Lease Variant

Full employment of labor and resources in the U.S. is not so sensitively geared to export trade as it is in Canada, but even there the sharp decline in export trade, which can hardly be avoided unless the Marshall Plan or some similar variant of Lend-Lease or Mutual Aid is vigorously adopted, will hurt. In the early months of 1947 U.S. exports were exceeding imports by $1 billion a month. Such an excess of sales over purchases can only be maintained by further loans or gifts. The only other way in which that level of exports from the U.S. could be maintained would be by an increase in American imports by a figure in the neighborhood of $12 billion a year. This is about as improbable as could be.

The U.S. economy is enjoying an era of great vigor, but it could hardly sustain a deflationary force of anything like the loss of $12 billion a year in exports without requiring major internal adjustments which would be accompanied by widespread unemployment and loss of purchasing power. The fact that 1948 is a presidential election year has suggested to some observers that no matter what the long-term policy of the United States is to be, interim measures will be taken to buoy up the volume of exports for at least another year and thus prevent the repercussions which would almost assuredly follow any sharp or sudden curtailment of customer credits abroad.

Canada's position has some points of similarity with that of the U.S. but there are notable differences too. We too have been maintaining exports since the end of the war at a level well above any previous experience and have thus avoided even the temporary postwar slump in employment and income which many economists confidently predicted. Our sales abroad are still running at levels not far short of the all-time war peak. (The $3 billion mark was reached in 1943 and substantially passed in 1944; and even yet our exports are running at a rate of over $2.5 billion a year. This compares with $1 billion in a good pre-war year. Of course, price differences have to be taken into account).

Export Credits

Here as in the U.S. the high level of exports has been made possible through our program of export credits, $1.25 billion to Britain and $750 million to other countries. The U.S. loan to Britain ran out considerably more quickly than the Canadian loan. Though there are undoubtedly commitments ahead which will affect the total, it would seem that there is still between a quarter and a third of the original Canadian loan to Britain to draw upon. In other words, Britain's credits in Canada are still adequate to maintain our exports to that country for another six months or so. Broadly speaking, our export credits to other countries also still have some way to go; one or two have run out, but others are still available in substantial amounts, and the Minister still has some unexpended authority under the Acts. Of the $750 million originally authorized, there is still something like $175 million available for allotment to foreign countries. Our credits to European countries would, of course, have been more rapidly drawn upon if we had had unlimited stocks of cereals and other commodities which they most gravely need.

Exploration and Assurance

In an aside which appears to have been completely ignored in the daily press, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe at Hamilton on September 4 assured his audience that the Canadian Government had thoroughly explored the implications of the exhaustion of credits in Britain and Europe and had prepared a scheme which could be put into effect to prevent the serious consequences to the Canadian economy of a sharp decline in exports. That wasn't the language he used, but it was the effect of his statement if I heard him correctly. If Canada is going to share in a Canadian version of the Marshall Plan, we are going to find ourselves in difficulty about our own U.S. dollar position. We can only maintain our present excessively high level of exports if we can continue to draw fuels and raw materials freely from the U.S. Our reserves of U.S. dollars are being heavily drawn upon and won't last forever. So I think it is a fair assumption from Mr. Howe's assurance that an integral part of any Canadian version of the Marshall Plan will be another Hyde Park agreement under which provision can be made for Canada to obtain a larger supply of U.S. dollars.

How much Canadian exports could decline without affecting the present era of full employment is problematical. It will be recalled that the authors of the White Paper of April 1945 recommended an export target of $1.75 billion a year as being adequate to support full employment in Canada, other economic conditions presumably not being unduly adverse. Current exports are running at $2.5 billion a year. But a very substantial part of this export trade has been made possible only because of our export credits. Including the $1.25 billion loan to Britain, we have already made something over $1.8 billion in export credits available, and these credits have been supporting about one-third of our exports. Cut one-third from our present exports, as we might have to do if credits ceased before our customers had recovered sufficiently to earn Canadian dollars in other ways, and we should be down to $1.7 billion. This may seem at first glance to be close enough to the 1945 White Paper target to be safe. But it must be remembered that since the spring of 1945 the price level of exports has risen materially. The target of 1945 was $1.75 billions "at current prices." At present prices it would certainly be necessary to maintain exports above the $2 billion level to be safe. Can we expect to do that when the export credits and the British loan run out?

If our sales abroad decline, it will not be because of any abatement in potential demand. Our customers overseas need our commodities more desperately than ever before. The reduction will be indirectly due to their inability to finance further purchases. Both in the United States and Canada some further extensions either of loans or of some peacetime equivalent of Mutual Aid seems inescapable.

THE WALL

WHEN I was young and incomplete
My eyes were opened to the wheat,
Seeing it standing, ripe and tall,
It seemed to me a golden wall.

So much for what the eyes discern!
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WASHINGTON LETTER

Organized Labor Fires First Shot in Battle of Taft-Hartley Law

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ALL-OUT war has been declared by American organized labor on the Taft-Hartley Labor Law. That seems to be the net result of refusals of heads of the C.I.O. and A.F.L. to sign non-Communist affidavits, thus barring their millions of members from use of the National Labor Relations Board. Outright appeal of the new labor law appears to be the ultimate objective of its opponents. Thus labor legislation is definitely to be a crucial issue in the forthcoming presidential election campaign.

The revival of labor strife which may be expected from this stand, coupled with current economic uncertainties resulting from high prices, are to be regretted at this time. The world is looking to the U.S., as Assistant Labor Secretary John W. Gibson states it, "as a torch of hope to the troubled souls of mankind in every nation." This is certainly a time when the American nation might well demonstrate that she can achieve stabilization and maintain harmonious relations in all segments of her economy. Rejection of the labor law provision is not likely to produce harmony.

The union chiefs contend that the non-Communist pledge is unconstitutional, although a Texas Federal judge ruled that the provisions are "legal, consistent and proper."

A.F.L. President William Green had said he would sign the disavowal of Communist affiliation which all union leaders accept in order to get N.L.R.B. certification for their members. However, he was counting without John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers boss. The U.M.W. has denied membership to Commies since 1937 and Lewis regards the pledge as an insult to labor because management does not have to sign a similar pledge. Already C.I.O. Secretary Treasurer James B. Carey has said that neither he nor President Philip Murray would sign the Red disclaimer, and he urged C.I.O. members to "openly defy this law in the good old American tradition of the patriots who dumped the tea into Boston Harbor." The C.I.O. will make its official decision at its Atlantic City convention next month.

The bulk of organized labor, at this writing, appears to be squared off solidly against the bill. The U.S. public appears to favor the measure, according to the results of the special election in the Pennsylvania's Eighth Congressional District where the labor law was the major issue and the Republicans won hands down.

Despite Labor's determination to buck the measure, sentiment is developing to give the new Labor law a chance to prove itself. Its defenders point out that despite continual mutterings about the bill being a "slave labor law" not one American worker has yet been enslaved or oppressed by the new measure. And none will in future, they say. The law, they argue, places no restraints on collective bargaining. Unions say just the reverse.

A Better Tack

Labor has been invited to back up its slave labor charges. Both Messrs. Green and Murray made them in Kansas City recently. Observers believe that extreme opposition to the labor law, such as was voiced by President Truman just after its enactment, will merely alienate and not enlist public support. A better tack, it is believed, would be for the labor leadership to ask for a fair trial of the new legislation instead of flouting it.

The Labor Department takes the view that the law should "have an effort to either succeed or fall on its own power" and that "it is better for us not to discuss it at all, rather than be charged with sabotaging its administration."

Labor may have a tough time proving the unconstitutionality of the Act. Judge Whitefield Davidson ruled at Fort Worth that "the Constitution guarantees a representative form of government, and it is consistent and proper to throw restraint around any organization by denying privileges to those who would destroy this form of government."

All member unions, however, are not in agreement with the C.I.O.'s top-level stand. A Baltimore local has asked the union's international executive board to change its policy of not filing anti-Communist affidavits. The union needs certification in order to save its contract with the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company.

Labor Department spokesmen have pointed out to the large unions that they run a risk in refusing to file the non-Communist reports. Not only will it create disruption in industrial relations, between labor and management, but between independent unions and others that may qualify under the law.

Innocent Victim

"Those so qualified," said Mr. Gibson, "will try to raid unions that are not qualified. In these situations, management may be the innocent victim of something over which they do not have much control."

America wants industrial peace. It is the key to productivity, which in turn should solve inflation by meeting the demand for goods. Prices should come down with an abundance of produced materials.

"The basis of industrial peace," said Mr. Gibson, "is most assuredly the degree of success we achieve in human relations. Its application is not limited to the relations between worker and employer in the individual establishment or throughout an industry. It is a responsibility of each citizen in the community, in the State, and throughout the Nation."

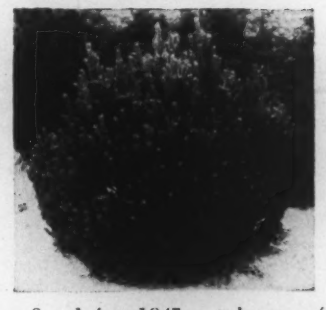
He believes that the nation has failed in the field of human relations. Wartime nervous tensions have been turned overnight into fears, distrust and antagonisms. They are apparent in almost every meeting of representatives of industry and labor.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gibson produces figures to show that there has been less industrial strife in recent months. Between December 23, 1946, and June 23, 1947, the number of stoppages was the lowest of any peacetime year since 1921 with the possible exception of 1932 and 1933 when the nation was in the depths of depression.

Taft-Hartley bill backers say they want the means to enforce the law so that management and the public will have the same protection afforded to labor under the Wagner Act.

Its opponents contend that you can't get industrial peace by legislation. Mr. Gibson epitomizes it this way: "I am inclined to the view that we would be no more effective in bringing about industrial peace with a law which forbids strikes, than we would be to pass a law against divorces. I think all of us agree that it would be folly to attempt to settle all family discords and prevent divorces by passing a law against them."

The months preceding the November, 1948, elections should tell how well the Taft-Hartley bill is going to work, or how well Labor will let it work.



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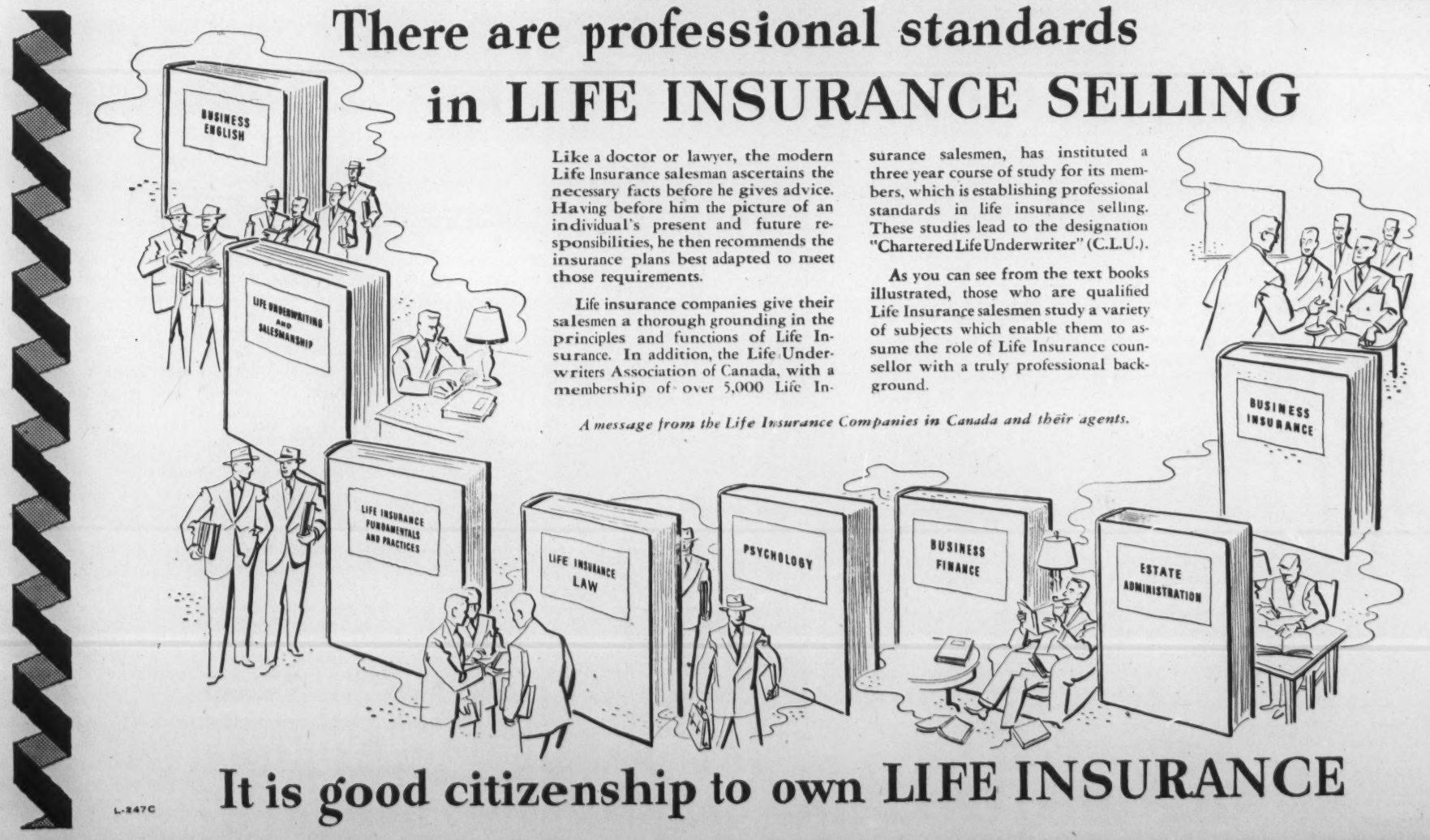

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E. & P. Saves Time for Busy Businessmen

By JEAN TWEED

The Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service is a boon to businessmen. Organized in 1945, their job is to find positions for potential executives. An E. & P. liaison official is located in each of the 200 local offices of the National Employment Service scattered throughout Canada. Lists of job vacancies and applicants are kept circulating among these field men to all regions and offices.

Names of applicants and prospective employers are kept secret where requested until the applicant is ready to be interviewed by an employer. Businessmen find that the time saved in using E. & P. is about two weeks.

SPEED and assurance are not usual attributes of a government department. In fact any business dealing with public problems generally gets tied into knots with bows of red tape. One branch of the Government, however, is feeling pretty smug about a shortage of red tape—the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service. Organized in 1945 to find positions for potential or actual executives and the placing of technical personnel, the E. & P. Division (no relation to a man named Taylor) has by-passed a good many of the regular Employment Service snarls.

For instance, field men are constantly surveying industry and delicately indicating to the moguls where a bright man could be useful; instead of sitting at a desk and waiting for a harassed executive to phone and demand, "Send me over 10 tycoon types."

Now everyone knows what a young executive looks like, (tan briefcase, tan shoes, gray suit, gray hat, sober tie and socks, moustache optional) but few know exactly what he does. That problem has been solved. "All men whose earnings exceed $2,400 per annum and who are not covered by Unemployment Insurance; women whose earnings are $1,800 per annum or over; discharged personnel from the Armed Forces whose income before or during the period they were in the service has been in excess of $2,400, if male veterans, and $1,800 if female; all persons with professional degrees from a recognized institute of higher learning; all other graduates of recognized institutes of higher learning who have received a salary equivalent to the rate of $1,800 per annum; and all those who have technical or professional training and have formerly earned $1,800 or over." This is from a little booklet entitled "2 Minutes of Employment Facts".

Gradually it began to be felt that this definition put the recognition of potential potentates on a rather sordid money basis, and the latest publicity release (reading time—5 minutes) gives a broader concept. "All professional and managerial occupations, including scientific and technical personnel. In addition the recommedation suggests the inclusion of the following; Agents and Appraisers, Secretaries, Salesmen for brokerage and commission firms. Insurance Salesmen, Real Estate Salesmen, Stock and Bond Salesmen, and other salesmen and sales agents except to consumers. It is felt that the above definition would obviate the uncertainty as to what might be termed borderline cases. Also such cases as a hotel cook who is paid $200 per month would not be included. Such a case cannot really be considered as of E. & P. calibre." This is undoubtedly a more reasonable definition, although it seems a trifle hard on the cooks.

Regional Offices

Having worked out who they are, and are not, going to handle, E. & P. set up its administration in a thoroughly workmanlike, executive and professional way. There are 5 regional offices in Canada with the usual full civil service complement of supervisors, assistant supervisors, registration officers, interviewers, and the important field men. The government has authorized a personnel of 58, but the present staff is about 50. The five offices are, naturally enough, in Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

It might be expected since Ontario has more executives per square company than any other province, its regional office would be the largest. Actually Montreal has the largest staff (19), and the Maritimes the smallest (3). In addition there is one E. & P. official in each of the 200 local offices of the National Employment Service, scattered across Canada. Lists of job vacancies and job applicants are kept circulating to all regions and offices, so that a man in Vancouver can apply for a job in Halifax.

Procedure for an applicant follows the usual employment service routine of registration, interviewer, forms, etc., but on a discreet basis. Names of applicants and prospective employers are more secret than hidden funds in a financial statement. Until the applicant is ready to interview or be interviewed by an employer E. & P. keep the identities unnamed.

But in spite of all this careful organizing E. & P. still has some knotty problems. In the first place all this hard work goes for nought if nobody uses it. The people E. & P. are most interested in cultivating are the upper-bracket personnel in industry. And industry has an intuitive horror of anything labelled "Government." One businessman's immediate reaction was. "Just another of those blankety-blank government departments with everything in quintuplicate." When the businessman came to look at his files though, he discovered that a half-dozen technical key men had been hired through E. & P. at salaries between three and five thousand a year, and all were doing very satisfactorily. In each case the time saved by using E. & P. was about two weeks.

To counteract all this innate hostility, E. & P. evolved their indispensable field men. These men are expected to contact industries and find out what is needed where. It has proved a highly successful plan. At the moment around 2,000 vacancies are listed with E. & P. offices across the country and placement is going on at the rate of 100 a week. The field men are not entirely responsible for the success of E. & P. of course, but the use of these public relations men have been a step in the right direction. A step which could well be increased to a stride. Toronto, for instance, with 10,000 industries has only two field men, and when one of them leaves, as happened recently, the loss is irreparable.

E. & P. Staff

And that brings up problem No. 2. It is useless to have a mediocre E. & P. staff. An industry wanting a qualified, top-salaried man, is not going to entrust the finding of such a person to a clerk. The department must be as big, if not bigger than the people it handles. In this respect E. & P. has done a good job. It has rounded up an astonishingly competent staff. But since civil service pay is low, the turnover in staff is high. To expect a $200-a-month civil servant to place $500-a-month men is incongruous. The obvious result would be for the civil servant to take the job himself. And this has happened, although more rarely than might be expected.

Most of the present staff are veterans of World War I and/or II. These men were mostly in personnel work in the Forces, and consequently are experienced in placement. The women on staff are either technically-trained University graduates, or trained interviewers. Typical of the high standard is J. L. Jackson, Ontario Regional Supervisor. After the first World War he was in the Directorate of Personnel of the Air Ministry in England, and during the second war he was Director of Personnel for the R.C.A.F. in Great Britain, with the rank of Wing Commander. Mr. Jackson is a quiet-spoken, scholarly North Irishman, who surveys his present job with a pleasant detachment and Irish enthusiasm.

"You have to be as mentally agile as a flea on a hot griddle," he commented. "If you are going to deal with high-salaried businessmen, you need a broad knowledge of national business conditions. And now that we have taken over the field work for the wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, we have to be technically informed too." There's a nice spirit of quiet confidence as he implies that he and his staff are quite capable of this herculean task. It was Mr. Jackson, however, who brought up problem No. 3—the placement of older men. But the place of older men in

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industry is a headache not only to E. & P. but to the whole national economy.

The country seems to be suddenly imbued with the stalwart virtues of youth. "We need young men" the employers cry. "Who is going to take our place when we retire?" Now, planning for the future is commendable, but to overlook the qualities of a man, merely because he is over 40 years of age is extremely near-sighted. And this is happening. The qualification demands for executive personnel read like a description of Mandrake the Magician. Wanted: a young man of 20, with 40 years' office experience, capable of managing Sears Roebuck Ltd., Ph.D. preferable. The starting salary for such a paragon is usually about $200 a month. Unfortunately the number of young men with educational degrees and office experience (about five years is the minimum) is limited. Most of them spent their student or office days over where the war was. The answer therefore is compromise. Either the experience clause has to go by the boards, or the age qualification.

Economic Folly

If we expect to keep to a high or higher standard of living there must be no waste of talents. Canada has a small population and surplus manpower is not one of our advantages. To declare automatically that older men are useless is economic folly. Their experience is both necessary and desirable. Even an aged horse is of value to a glue factory.

Industry has two objections to the man over forty. The pension plans of most companies are based on lengthy service. An older man coming into a company is a more expensive proposition. Secondly, employers tend to take a biased view of the middle-aged job-changer. "If he were any good," they reason "he wouldn't be switching jobs." This opinion is sometimes true, but there are other reasons for changing jobs than incompetence. A man can outgrow his company. Business conditions or technicological changes can displace a position. Or a man can be plain bored. And it is unreasonable to expect him to be happier about being bored just because he is fifty instead of forty.

The government has shown itself fully aware of the economic value of older men. The present campaign on their behalf indicates it. It is time society realized their value too.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Rockets May Prove What Shooting Stars Have Shown for Years

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

SHOOTING stars have for countless years been telling man an important secret about the local portion of the heavens that surround our earth—the earth's upper atmosphere.

Man, however, has been suffering from an intellectual deficiency disease: a lack of healthy skepticism concerning his own beliefs.

He was taught as a child that shooting stars are small fragments of stone or iron that fall to the earth with such high velocity that the friction of the air heats them to such a high temperature that they become incandescent.

The main difficulty with this theory is that the upper air is so thin that shooting stars don't encounter enough friction to raise their temperature more than 10 degrees on the upper three-quarters of their paths, yet they glow with a temperature of 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit in this region. The friction does not make them glow. What, then, does?

On the lower portion of their path, the final 25 per cent, they encounter heavy resistance from the air. They do enough work overcoming this friction to raise their temperature to 5,000 degrees, but they finish their trip, in the average case, with no appreciable rise in temperature over the 2,500 degrees developed in the first three-quarters of their visible path. Why this is so has not been explained.

If we keep on experimenting with rockets long enough some scientists will make the remarkable discovery that the upper regions of the atmosphere have a temperature of several thousand degrees, as a result of the energy stored there by the tremendously powerful radiation from the sun, which these high gases intercept, thereby acting as a shield to prevent it from reaching the surface of the earth with deadly effect on all living things. It should be remembered that "heat" is only another name for "energy."

The discovery will be made that the earth is surrounded by a gaseous outer shell of hydrogen in which the temperature is the same as that of the surface of the sun. The energy is stored in latent form in the hydrogen atoms, so that they do not glow. They do not glow because there is nothing to which they can transmit their energy until a solid object enters this ocean of gases supercharged with energy. When a meteorite, a small solid piece of iron or stone, passes through this shell, the supercharged atoms transmit their energy to it and make it incandescent.

Pulling Atoms Apart

When the hydrogen layer on the top of the atmosphere absorbs the very energetic ultra-violet rays from the sun a change takes place in this gas. In its normal form hydrogen gas consists of a molecule made up of two hydrogen atoms tightly bound together. The ultra-violet light—or "energy"—absorbed by each molecule is sufficiently powerful to pull the two atoms apart. The energy required to perform this feat is stored in each atom and remains there until it can be transmitted to a solid body.

The amount of energy in each atom is small, but the total number of atoms in the outer hydrogen shell is unimaginably great, despite the thinness of the air at this high altitude. The gases in the outer shell are in the atomic, or dissociated, state.

In the lower half of the hydrogen layer the atoms are in the normal molecular state. This kind of hydrogen has a different set of properties. It acts as a marvelous refrigerating agent. It is an excellent conductor of heat. Electric motors enclosed in a hydrogen atmosphere can be loaded to very much more than their normal capacity and not show the slightest damage from overheating. The hydrogen conducts the heat away as fast as it is generated.

When a white-hot shooting star enters the lower hydrogen layer (and there is a lot of it mixed with the upper nitrogen), where the air gets much denser and would create very high temperatures from friction, the refrigerating property of the hydrogen comes into play, and instead of the larger specks of meteoric matter flaring up in a burst of incandescent glory, they cool off and rapidly darken.

The rocket experimenters in New Mexico found a surprisingly large rise in temperature as they passed through the ozone layer—hot enough to boil water and above that a colder region. The ozone layer is between the 20 and 25-mile level. It has been assumed that the colder region extended with ever lower temperatures until the zero of outer space was reached.

Strange things, however, have been observed in rockets as they reached the 100-mile level. They have been observed glowing at the top of their flights for no known reason. This is the F-1 layer of the ionosphere, a region where the lower-level hydrogen is reduced to the atomic state by the sun's radiation during the day. At this level it is able to get rid of its energy during the dark period.

The upper hydrogen shell begins above the F-1 layer and extends to a height of 250 or even 500 miles. The greatest concentration of dissociation energy is in a band centered at the 225-mile level, where the F-2 layer of the atmosphere is located. The ionosphere layers are regions where there are a great many free electrons as a result of atoms being torn apart by the energy in the sun's rays.

It is in passing through the deep upper hydrogen shell that the meteorites experience the heating-up process, accumulating enough heat so that they become incandescent at the lower levels.

When rockets reach higher levels and have a brief period in which to heat up after coming through the refrigerating layer, they will then, in going up, respond to the upper hydrogen layer as does a meteorite in coming down. In other words, they will become incandescent shooting stars.

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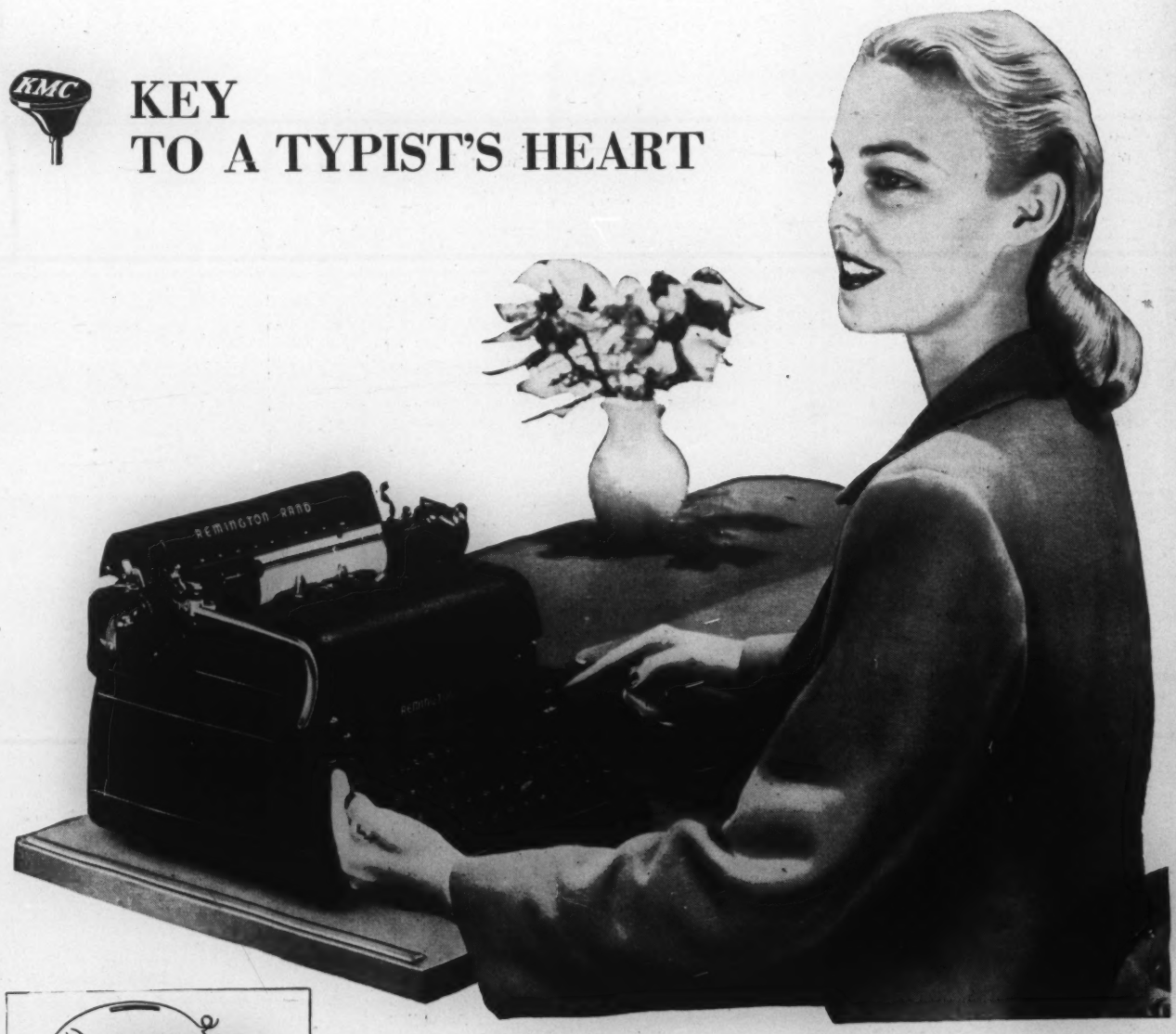

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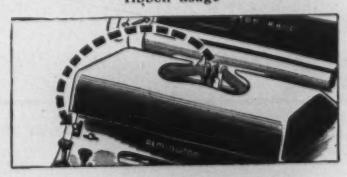
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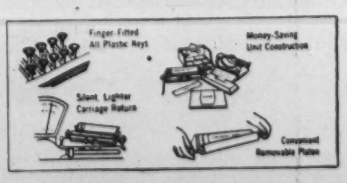

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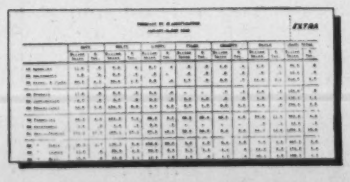
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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Private Life of Mrs. Walter Mitty

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

(With apologies to James Thurber)

"COFFEE?" asked Mrs. Mitty.

"Yes—no—that is, I guess so," Walter Mitty said.

That was always the way with Walter. When you spoke to him he simply wasn't there. He had disappeared into his usual limbo, a gray state of non-being without accent or meaning. "Well, try to make up your mind," Mrs. Mitty said patiently.

But how different life might have been, she thought, if she had married Lester Boddington. Lester was so vital, so alive! Impossible to imagine him brooding inwardly right through breakfast. And how he could possibly have turned round and married that Topping girl with her hay fever and sinuses. Poor Lester! Poor reckless laughter-loving Lester!

(She was walking down the street and she was wearing her gray, no her dark suit and her three-skin mink neckpiece and the black hat with the veil, when a car-door slammed suddenly. "Laura! Laura Wilkins!"

"Lester!" She recognized him instantly. The laughing youth had become a Man of Distinction, ruddy cheeks, hair as smooth and gray as pewter, smiling arrogance, reddish tweed suit and all. But he was still vital, still *alive!* "I'm Laura Mitty now," she reminded him.

"You will always be Laura Wilkins to me," he said gravely.

They were together somewhere in a little coffee shop. It was madness, but wasn't she entitled to this one reckless hour after fifteen years with Walter Mitty? "You are as beautiful as ever Laura," he said. "Your sort of beauty doesn't change. It's a matter of—good bones."

"You are sweet, Lester," she said. She gathered up her three-skin mink neck-piece. "And now I must go."

"But first tell me," he said. "Are you—happy? Are you—in love with Walter Mitty?"

"You wouldn't understand Walter, Lester," she said gently. He isn't big and successful and famous. He's just —terribly sweet.")

"THAT toaster seems to have gone off again," Walter said.

Mrs. Mitty jiggled the connection and a faint glow began to ascend the coils. The connection was worn and it was no use asking Walter to fix it. Walter couldn't change a light bulb without blowing every fuse in the house. "I'll take it in to Finch's on my way downtown," he said.

"You'd probably lose it on the way," Mrs. Mitty said. "I'll speak to Mr. Finch myself."

He had been in the week before to fix the living-room wall-socket. How cheerful and competent he had been as he went whistling about his work. And how she had admired the natural male intuitiveness that had led him without instruction, straight to the fuse-box in the basement!

"I'll telephone him this morning," she said.

(Something was wrong with Mr. Finch. Mrs. Mitty, who was wonderfully intuitive about these things, noticed it at once. He was morose; he fumbled with his tools; he no longer whistled up and down stairs. "Is something troubling you, Mr. Finch?" she asked at last.

Mr. Finch hesitated. "It's my wife," he said at last. "We had kind of a row this morning."

Mrs. Mitty nodded. "I was afraid so . . . Forgive me for asking, Mr. Finch, but are you still—in love with Mrs. Finch?"

He considered. "Well, we got married kind of young," he said. "I guess we didn't know our own minds."

"You were in love with love," Mrs. Mitty said softly.

"Why, I never thought of that," he said astonished. "But I guess that's about it."

After a moment she said gently, "Have you thought that you might be a little bit to blame? I have often found that a smile, a kind word, a frank admission of fault will sometimes set things right where silence or coldness only widen the rift."

Mr. Finch stared at her in silence. She was wearing a crisp waffle pique house-frock and a bow of blue grosgrain in her hair. She looked she knew much younger than her years, and the open admiration in his eyes embarrassed her a little.

"I hope you won't mind my saying so," he said earnestly, "but if there were more wives like you there'd be a lot more happier marriages.")

MR. MITTY, reaching for butter, upset the cream-jug. "Really Walter, if you'd only keep your mind on what you're doing!" she cried. She spooned the cream back into the jug; but the table-cloth, of course, was ruined. "And do be careful of the butter. With butter the price it is we simply can't afford to have you wiping it up with your coat-sleeves."

The price of butter. The awful price of everything. Sitting there watching Walter spreading his toast, Mrs. Mitty was suddenly, acutely aware of those disordered but implacable forces that were closing in on the Mittys, that would absorb them in the end as carelessly and completely as Walter was now absorbing butter. Something surely could be done. Something would have to be done; and if men were too timid, too enslaved to protest, then women must organize—

(Laura Mitty stood on the platform facing her vast audience. The hall was filled, and every eye was fixed on that quiet dramatic figure in the centre of the stage. The words came swiftly, fluently, compellingly—"We women are the mothers, the guardians, the custodians and hope of the human race. We must say to the statesmen, the scientists and politicians, 'We, the women of this country and of every country, will no longer permit—.'"

Everywhere the fame of the Laura Mitty Organization spread. Her picture was in *Time*. "Slender, attractive Mrs. Laura Mitty (unconsciously she pulled in her abdominal muscles), wife of shy, balding Walter Mitty, has called on the women of the world to check the rise in prices, feed Europe, abolish the veto, fight Communism, curtail the powers of monopolies and cartels—.")

Walter Mitty got up. "Have we any more soda bicarb?" he asked.

"It's in the kitchen cabinet," Mrs. Mitty said. "Why don't you go and see Dr. Hotchkiss?"

"Just a little indigestion," said Walter.

(She was standing in the lower hall when the door of the upstairs room closed. Grave, handsome, distinguished, Dr. Hotchkiss came down the stairs. "You must prepare yourself, Mrs. Mitty," he said, "that tightness in Mr. Mitty's chest—."

She closed her eyes. "Is it—angina?" she whispered.

"A serious cardiac condition is indicated," Dr. Hotchkiss said.

She swayed and would have fallen if he hadn't caught and held her. She was aware of the roughness of his tweed coat, the pressure of his stethoscope, the clean tingling odor of iodoform—.)

"I CAN'T find the soda bicarb," Walter called from the kitchen.

"On the second shelf," Mrs. Mitty said. "Goodness, you never can find anything."

He was in the front hall at last. It was strange that Walter always spent at least five minutes fumbling in the front hall even if he had nothing more to do than put on his hat. Five minutes passed. "Good-bye," he called, and the front door closed behind him at last.

(The front door had closed on Walter Mitty forever.

Mrs. Mitty, a tragic figure in deep mourning, stood by the freshly filled grave. It was in the lower price section of the cemetery, near the railway tracks, but Walter had always cherished small economies and that was the way he would have liked it.

The Rev. Dr. Evesham crossed between the graves and stood beside her. After a moment he said, "You have this to comfort you, Mrs. Mitty. Everything that Walter Mitty was he owed to you."

"Poor Walter!" she said sadly. "He believed in nothing."

The Rev. Dr. Evesham put an arm about her shoulders. The embrace was consoling and entirely clerical. He was a deeply spiritual man. "Who knows," he said, "there may be a place in the Hereafter even for Walter Mitty.")

After a while Mrs. Mitty went back to the dining room. She cleared away the breakfast dishes and stood frowning at the spot where Walter had spilled the cream. Then she changed the table-cloth around so that the spot was directly in front of Walter's place. After all, she thought, it may help him to keep his mind on what he's doing.

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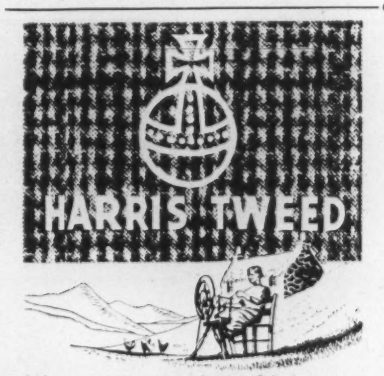

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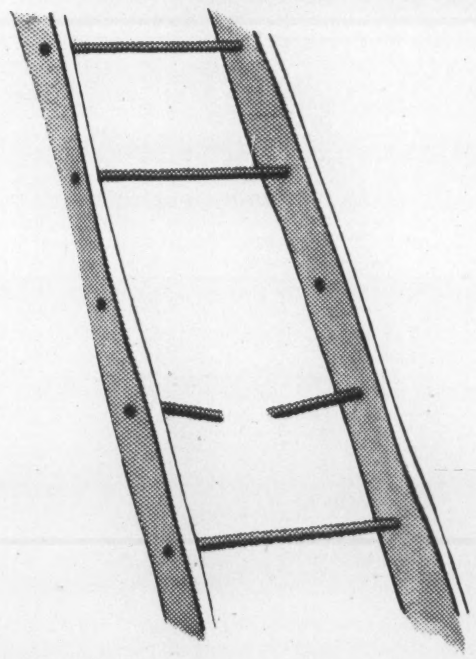

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British Will to Recover Needs Greater Unity

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

Getting everyone in Britain to accept the fact that the country is in a grave economic condition is a problem. The Government's effort to publicize the state of affairs seems to have had little effect. This writer, the son of a former Governor General of Canada, calls the situation a "crisis of explanation". How do you explain to a working population, most of whom left school at 14, even the simplest economic concepts? Yet this is a problem which faces Britain now and will face all industrial democracies of the future.

London.

A SHORT time ago the Report stage of the Agricultural Bill was being discussed in the House of Lords. As a dusty sunlight filtered into the narrow Chamber, and the Thames steamers hooted on the river, the Lord Chancellor of England divested himself casually of the following remark: "Unless we produce more from our land we may be in danger of starvation. The sooner that is said the better." Two lines of Hansard and hardly a mention in the national press. Yet it is a perfectly truthful, and by no means alarmist, statement of fact. We could starve in this country very easily, and it may be, my dear Canadian, that you and I have had our last lunch together, because by next spring, when I hope to revisit Canada, my blackened and wasted corpse may be reposing in a shallow grave. You may think that absurd and melodramatic, but it is none the less a possibility. You do not think it will happen, and I do not think it will happen, but we at least have considered that it *could* happen, and the fact that others have not provides one of the keys to an understanding of Britain's economic crisis.

Basic Problem

The basic problem of British recovery is said to be coal, and so far as the recovery of Britain is a purely material problem that is undoubtedly true. But the problem is not purely material. It involves the question not only of our ability to recover, but of our will to recover. And when I speak of our will I mean the will of all the adult able-bodied people in this country. Recovery could be effected by nothing less than the united will of the whole people.

I will not attempt to recapitulate the facts of Britain's economic position. There is a good deal of room for argument between political parties and between different groups of economists as to the best method of tackling certain aspects of it, for instance inflation, incentives in industry, increased exports to the hard currency areas and so forth. But on the basic essentials—greater coal production, greater iron and steel production, an end to wage increases without increases of output, the need to prevent the diversion of capital expenditure into inessential channels, and the need to maintain a high level of exports—there is complete agreement among everyone who has studied the facts.

But the whole crux of the matter is that this situation must be accepted by everyone in the community and that is the most difficult element to deal with. How do you explain to a working population, most of whom left school at fourteen, even the simplest economic concepts? This is an entirely new problem in democratic government, and no one has yet found the solution here.

The British Government's public relations policy has been, and can be, severely criticized, but they cannot be accused of not trying. A steady stream of ministerial speeches, advertisements, hoardings, and radio talks have emphasized the need for greater coal production, harder work and higher exports. The publication of the Economic White Paper in March of this year was meant to lay Britain's balance sheet before her people. It failed completely to bring home the facts. Its message never reached more than a few thousands, and it was written in too complex a phraseology to be comprehensible to the working man. Hard upon that the Government launched a great publicity drive on the theme of "We Work or Want" and every strategic hoarding has since been covered by pictures of John Bull rolling up his sleeves, or of elementary symbols to represent the disparity in our balance of payments. Hardly a day passes without a warning in the press from some eminent politician, industrialist or labor leader on the dangers which confront us, and upon the necessity of pursuing the common policy upon which all informed people are agreed. And the effect in broad terms is almost negligible.

Color of Reality

I would not bother to set these observations out if I did not believe that the problem is one which must affect other democratic countries than my own. For the core of the matter is this: to people who have not received some elementary training in the handling of economic problems, they can only with difficulty be made to take on the color of reality. Problems of national security can very easily be made real and vivid. The Dunkirk spirit in this country was the result of a very clear appreciation of the alternatives. Aided by Winston's magnificent oratory, it was not difficult for anyone, however cynical or stupid, to visualize the German armies tramping inexorably up through Sussex. It was almost, in fact, impossible to take one's mind off it. Moreover, the imagination could not forecast the long dreary years—the months and days of sheer dull slogging—that lay between June, 1940, and June, 1945.

But with an economic Dunkirk it is entirely different. The terminology is unfamiliar, the issues cannot (or can only with a skill which has never yet been displayed) be made dramatic and vivid to a point where all may comprehend them. Finance seems to be a deliberate stumbling-block invented by evil men; extra wages are lopped by Pay-As-You-Earn taxation; such problems as inflation, though comprehensible enough in general terms, are very hard to apply to the individual man and his job.

Resistance to Crusades

The problem of getting the British people behind Britain's economic reconstruction is vastly complicated by the effects of total war. To achieve an all-out effort of production, an all-out propaganda campaign was developed. Throughout six weary years the British people were asked to participate in one crusade after another: to accept direction of labor: to work a 60-hour week: to save for victory: to dig for victory, and so on. The result is to-day a high resistance to crusades. An appeal couched in patriotic terms will not achieve results: and not because people are less patriotic, but because the method no longer evokes sufficient stimulus. Similarly, the prestige of newspaper news has declined. There is a great deal of evidence to show that while newspaper circulations have skyrocketed, it is the sport and feature pages which now sell a paper.

Many theories have been advanced as to why newspapers have declined in prestige as purveyors of news and opinions. It has been suggested that the wartime build-up of Russia, followed by our peacetime *volte-face*, and the boost of science and scientists, followed by the debacle of the atom bomb, have very largely contributed to making newspaper readers "from Missouri". It may be simply that newspapers are identified with the propaganda of the possessing class.

The following report by the Labor correspondent of the *Times* reaches to the heart of the problem:

"There remains the moral appeal. The pits are now public property, but the will to work for the community rather than for private profit has little effect except on a politically conscious minority. The anxiety to cooperate of this minority, including as it does most of the local union leaders, is of great importance, but it is not enough. The majority of the miners do not go to union meetings, and they read their papers and listen to appeals with much cynicism. They are frankly unconvinced of the critical situation in which the country is placed. They prefer to trust their own experience rather than what they read. If they take a day off and go to a race meeting or some other big sporting event, they see tens of thousands of people who to all appearances have no responsibilities and money to burn. Their own wages are high and so are the wages of others they meet. They see no evidence anywhere of a financial crisis. They do not see why they should have to keep their noses to the grindstone while other people are free to enjoy themselves."

There is a school of thought in this country which believes that only by actually undergoing an economic experience will the mass of the electorate learn their economics. For instance, that nothing short of the large-scale unemployment which would follow prolonged under-production will teach the workers the dangers of short hours and high wages. But the danger of that is that they will learn the lesson of one economic situation thoroughly and apply it dogmatically to the next and totally different situation. The managers and workers in mining and heavy industries learnt their restrictive practices during the post-slump years. It is in trying to persuade them that restricted production will exacerbate and not solve the present situation that the chief difficulty lies.

Danger

There is much uninformed criticism circulating about the slackness of the British workers. The problems of our coal production would only be partially solved by longer hours. In many factories a production drive coincides with an acute shortage of raw material causing bewilderment and cynicism. The ability to work long and well exists; but the dichotomy between those who can understand and proclaim our overall economic problems and those who can not still persists.

This, as I have said, is a problem which faces all industrial democracies of the future. The present campaign by the U.S. Administration to educate the American public to the realities of foreign policy and multilateral trade is another aspect of the same problem. It is to be fervently hoped that the lengthened schooling and gradually rising level of primary education in this country will do something to solve it. For the economic education of the nation is a task inescapably placed on modern government.

• •

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THE WORLD TODAY

Individualist's View of Britain's Plight, and an Incentive Plan

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT WOULD need volumes to deal exhaustively with Britain's economic crisis, its roots in the past, and its development since the end of the war. But I am a great believer in General Marshall's wartime dictum that instead of "fighting the problem", chewing it over, discussing how it came about and perhaps cursing it, it is better to concentrate one's energies on the practical steps that can be taken to solve it.

A few words spoken by a miner at Grimethorpe, where the recent "wildcat" coal strike originated, which was so serious for the British economy, so embarrassing to the Labor Government and so puzzling to all who are watching the British struggle with deep concern, seem to me to throw a white light on the central issue: can Socialist methods bring Britain out of her present immense difficulties?

This worker in an industry which the Labor Party fought for 25 years to socialize, an industry which has become the very key to the recovery not only of Britain but of Western Europe, says defiantly: "We don't like being managed by a board of bureaucrats. In the old days you could see the owner coming down the street. You could argue with him, and sometimes you could even heave a lump of his own coal at him.

"But you can't see the Coal Board coming down the street, or chuck a lump of coal at it. We don't know who the Coal Board is or where it is. We're lost—that's what we are. We thought the people were going to own the mines, and now we find that they're to be run by a board of bureaucrats." He might have added: bureaucrats who tell you what you've got to do, and then forbid you to strike if you don't like it.

U.S. Coal in Yorkshire!

As late as 1939 British coal production was not far below the all-time peak of 1913, or 259 million tons as compared with 287 millions, and in the decade before the Second World War up to 60 million tons a year were exported. Why, then, with everything depending on it, could the industry produce no more than 192 million tons last year and aim no higher than 200 millions this year, with none at all for export? (On the contrary, American coal is being unloaded in the ports of Yorkshire, with all its wealth of coal.)

What basic answer is there but lack of the necessary incentive for the miners to work? Nationalization has not done it. A shorter work week has not done it. The most urgent appeals from the miners' leaders and from their own Labor Government have not done it. Orders from the Coal Board to work more coal face per shift have not done it. Intimations that the government might have to bring in new mine workers from the Continent have not done it. And it is very doubtful, judging from the dour character of the British mine worker, whether more direct threats will do it.

Nothing that has happened, or been said, has brought home the national crisis to them. They can't see or feel any economic crisis in their own daily life. They have higher wages and shorter hours than ever. They get extra rations, and however other people may shiver, the miner receives his five tons of free coal per winter—and considers these privileges small enough in view of his dangerous and disagreeable job.

If this is the British miner's attitude—and that's the way I put it together from numerous reports, as well as from a brief visit to the Yorkshire mines and a talk with Will Lawther, president of the Miners' Federation, in 1944—then what else but a bold wage incentive and tax rebate system can bring him to work harder, and attract more young men to the mines? Such a plan has been detailed in a British newsletter in recent days, and I shall quote from it further on.

First I would like to give the views of the able and humorous Conservative M.P. for Edinburgh, Sir William Darling, on how Britain got into her present situation, as presented to a small group in Toronto last week.

He was fair enough. The basic situation was due to the fact that the British people had fought two wars; had lost a great deal of their overseas investments; had sacrificed their industrial potential for war potential; and had eaten up their domestic capital which might have been available for rehabilitation, did not high taxation burden every class in the community.

Any government that had come into power after the war would have been in trouble, Sir William freely admitted. *But the Socialist Government looked for further trouble, and they have got it.* It was his suggestion, during the 1945 election, that what the country needed was two or three years of rest. Even if he were a Socialist, he said then, he would consider it best to bring the British free enterprise system back to its peacetime basis, before attempting to develop a Socialist State.

Reckless and Foolish

But the Labor Party didn't take that view. "They fought an election with the most reckless and foolish promises . . . Instead of realizing that, after a great war, a country is infinitely poorer than it was before, they spread the idea sedulously about that we were somehow a much richer nation, and could afford things which we could not afford before the war." They promised shorter hours, higher wages, better housing, longer schooling and social security from birth to death, as though the nation was about to enter a new paradise.

Examining how the Labor Government had failed, Sir William Darling thought they had been unlucky, and maladroit, and ill-advised, but that their greatest fault was the mistake in accepting the American loan. Having been elected on a number of promises which would be extremely difficult to fulfil, and finding themselves unable to carry out these promises, they had "leapt with both hands and feet at the possibility of an American loan", hoping that it would enable them to perpetuate, or at any rate, sweeten their policies.

Sir William Darling said that he had disregarded party instructions and voted against the loan, as a matter of very strong belief. For here is a man who affirms with the utmost conviction that loans from one nation to another are almost certain to be the cause of international difficulties.

The men who negotiate the loan are not around to handle the difficulties that arise if it is not repaid—"as it will not be." Meantime, the raising and lowering of tariffs or other actions by the two parties arouse bad feelings between them. Just coming from the United States, Sir William had found that everyone there felt that this was his loan to Britain, and felt entitled to criticize her on that account.

Darling, for his part, is a believer in loans from individual to individual, or from banking group to corporation, which do not involve national debate or bring international complications should some of them end in default.

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view? But then Sir William is Chairman of the Individualist Society in Britain. His main thesis is that the organization of communities on a large scale is the greatest danger with which the world is faced today. His fight is against the cry which has spread across the world in our times: "Let the Government do it."

"What can governments do that we as individuals cannot do?" The unique function of any government, at any time, which nobody else can undertake, and which cannot be handled by private enterprise, is the defence of the country. But is the government ever ready for this? It is not. When war comes, it has to rely upon private persons to fill out its ranks, man its special commissions, develop the army, make the ammunition and invent new fighting machines. "If a government cannot handle this, its supreme task, any better, we should be careful not to entrust to it many other tasks."

Shortening of Work Week

Turning to the question of why Britain could not produce as much today, with full employment, as she did before the war, Sir William listed the shortening of the work week, the extension of the school-leaving age, the vast housing program and the disorganization and lack of confidence created by the taking over of many industries from private hands.

Britain's industries, he estimated, were no more than forty per cent as highly mechanized as American and Canadian industry; that is to say, the greater part of British industry is still handicrafted, with high standards but limited production. It is possible that a highly mechanized industry may be made to produce as much in a five-day week as in five and a half days. But where production still depends so largely on handwork, as in Britain, such a reduction in working time can only mean a fall of production, and this has occurred through almost every line of business in Britain.

"On top of all this, there is the supreme humiliation, the direction of labor to any place, at any time, into any job which the government thinks may be to the national interest."

All this, says the spokesman for the Individualists, is the outcome of the attitude which the Socialists have sedulously built up in the public mind during the past fifty years, that the businessmen cannot be trusted to handle the economic affairs of the nation. But while a political party is subject to an election every four or five years, he makes the telling point that the business man is voted on by the public every hour of every day, when the consumer decides to buy this or that article, from this merchant or another.

"I submit that it is incontrovertible that a man can become rich, or even moderately well off, in modern society, except through the free economic vote of the people for his product or services. He must be the people's choice." The abolition of this free choice of the people, Sir William Darling is convinced, can only lead to restriction of effort and initiative and a declining standard of life.

Now for the incentive plan which I mentioned earlier, which might stir the British worker to the effort required in this crisis. It is put forward by Kenneth de Courcy, in the September issue of his newsletter *Intelligence Digest*, published in Canada by Dent's—though he does not claim to be the originator of the plan. To close the gap of £700,000,000 in Britain's balance of payments, he would have, say 1,500, industrial firms pledge themselves to produce that much additional goods for export, would give them priority over everyone else in coal and raw materials, and make their additional profits under the scheme tax-free for ten years.

The workers, too, would receive up to 100 per cent tax rebate, according to the percentage of the target reached by their firm, and a five per cent share in the firm's profits from the additional exports. To secure a thirty per cent increase in farm production in Britain, he would offer all farmers and market-gardeners who could prove such additional production, by their sales slips, a tax rebate on their whole income.

Farm workers employed on any farm achieving its target would receive a 100 per cent rebate on their taxes, and share in 7 per cent of the value of the farm on the death of the owner, whose estate would be exempt from death duties if it maintained target production for five years. Smaller tax rebates would be offered to any gardener who could satisfy the local garden committee that he was using his land to the full extent.

Tourists would be welcomed to bring in their foreign exchange by a heartier welcome all the way from the British consulate offices abroad to the port of entry, and easier passport and customs formalities. Suitable hotels in Britain would be given a high priority for re-decorating, re-equipment, food and fuel.

Finally, coal mining. Here, too, there must be greater incentives provided. But higher wages would raise the price of all British exports—including coal itself, which should be a major export—and endanger the whole scheme. So once again, he would use tax rebates up to 100 per cent, according to the increase in production at the various pits. And he would give the miners bigger meat and fat rations—double or treble rations if they reached target production. "Why not?"

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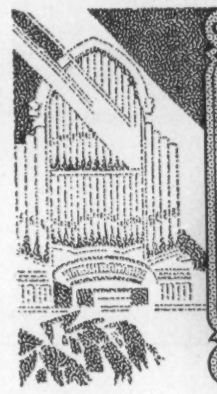

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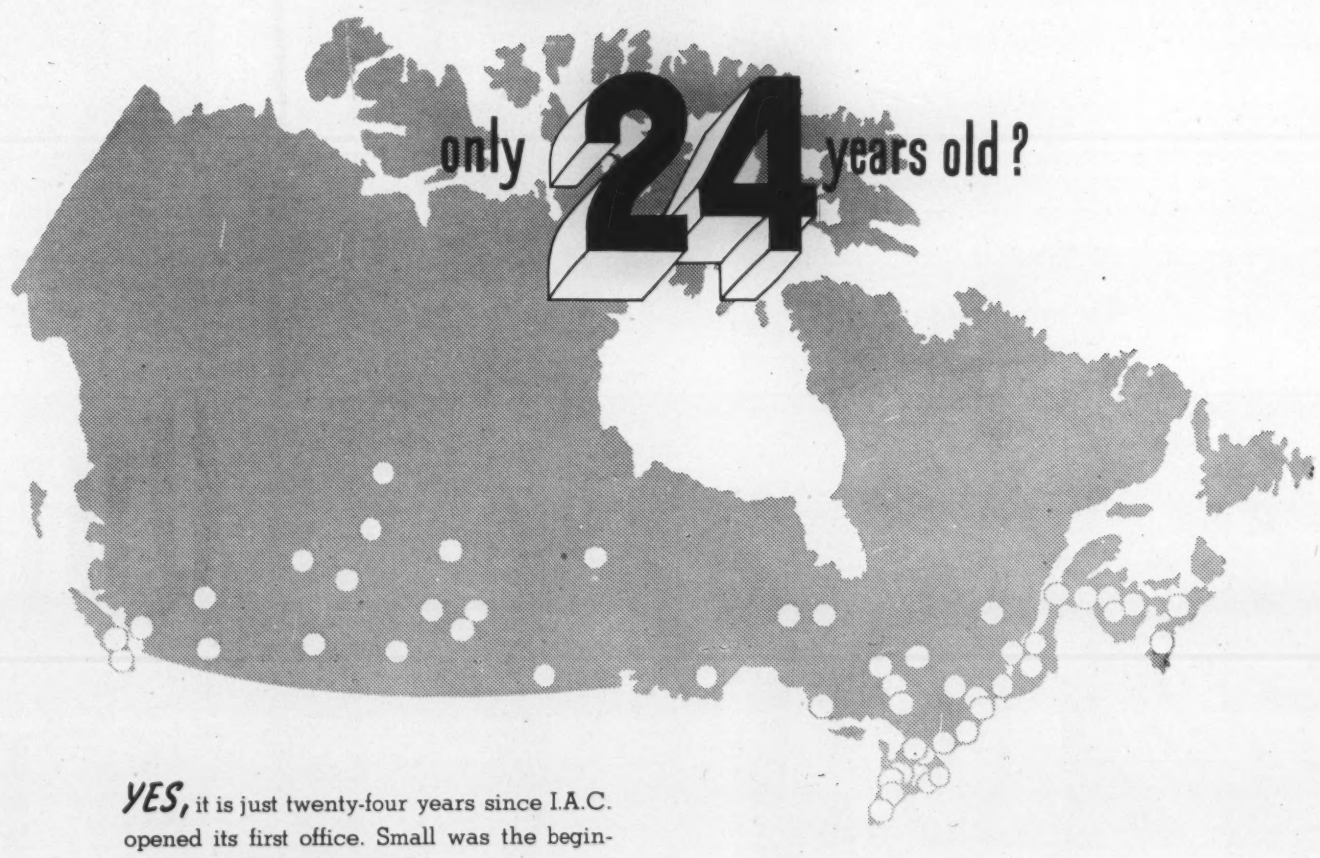

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

The Triumvirate of Robert Finch as Poet, Painter and Pianist

By KAY MATHERS

MANY of the students of French in University College, University of Toronto, rightly count themselves fortunate to receive their inspiration from a trinity of gifted artists.

What might be recounted as the students' good fortune becomes news in a broader aspect when it is known that this triumvirate—comprising a poet, a painter and a pianist — is divisible yet undivided in the guise of Robert Finch, Associate Professor of French, and a most personable member of the faculty on Canada's largest campus.

Mr. Finch has for some time been recognized by the country's more perceptive critics as an individual and highly creative artist—a mind to be accounted in any auditing of Canada's cultural assets. This last December, with publication by the Oxford University Press, Canadian Branch, of a slim volume entitled *Poems*, he was elevated by common consent to the ranks of those whose reputations are nationally—and permanently—established.

From Halifax to Victoria the opinion was that this first collection of his work in book form heralded the arrival on the literary scene of a signally major talent. This was confirmed when, by the unanimous opinion of the judges, Mr. Finch was voted winner of the Governor General's Literary Award for 1946, for *Poems*.

It might be called significant that many of the reviewers of *Poems* instinctively turned to the languages of the three arts united in Mr. Finch to find terms in, or comparisons by which to voice their appreciation of his work.

That their assumptions in this respect were unusually perceptive—in every way legitimate—is proved by the most rapid review of the artist's public appearances:

As a poet, his stature is confirmed by *Poems*, which promises an international reputation.

As a painter, he has been exhibiting since before 1927, when two of his pictures were hung in the Salon Nautique International, in the Grand Palais, Paris. Previously his work had appeared in an exhibition of the St. Catherines Art Association. Since that date, it has been seen in shows in or by: The British Empire Gallery (Toronto, 1932); Canadian Society of Graphic Art (Toronto, 1935, 1936); Picture Loan Society Gallery (Toronto, 1937); New York World's Fair, Canadian Society of Graphic Art Section (New York, 1939); Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color (Toronto, 1944); and the Picture Loan Society (Toronto, 1947).

Piano Recital

As a pianist, he has been heard in recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music as recently as 1946, and in London, Ontario, in April, 1947.

He thanks a teacher he had at Harbord Collegiate in Toronto for making him realize that he had potentialities as a painter. One of his strong beliefs is that many people regard themselves as being less talented than they are, that they may have abilities of which they are sincerely unaware, or of which they know subconsciously but about which

ROBERT FINCH

they do nothing. He thinks he has proved this to four people.

He believes that art should be accepted "like everything else in life": that any man should be able to draw what he sees as simply — as instinctively and unaffectedly—as he would write about it in a letter.

He had an opportunity to test this theory while teaching at Ridley College during his prize-winning passage through the University of Toronto. The headmaster, the late H. G. Williams, allowed him to experiment with his idea that Everyman is a poet regardless of whether he has the gift for expression. Working with boys 10 to 13 years old in the Lower School he first broke down their instinctive prejudice against poetry, then encouraged them — with interesting results — to express themselves in verse.

Born of English parents on Long Island, N.Y., the very young Robert Finch first became aware of the beauty of line and form in old wrecks, carcasses of whales, and sea-wood "which the sea, the sun and the salt had stripped" at Mortlock Point. Then color was added to line when the family moved to the Alberta foothills.

Life Pattern Set

He attended school in the United States and Toronto, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1925, majoring in French and German and winning the Governor General's Medal for Languages and a French Government Scholarship. It was not until the latter took him to the Sorbonne that his life pattern was set. It was while he was in France for three years that he began to work independently as an artist and to subject himself to the discipline in which he passionately believes.

After his first sojourn abroad, he returned every year to Europe, where he did a great deal of driving and eventually visited Italy, Spain, Switzerland, England and Scotland. His last trip was in 1939, when he sailed for home the same day as the ill-fated Athenia. Last year, with the object of becoming better acquainted with his own country, he made a journey to the Pacific Coast.

A creative artist with a fine and sound reflectiveness, he has so governed his talents that now, he believes, given a theme, he can order his tools to an assigned task with creditable results. He practises to achieve this end by giving assignments to himself; the intellect is schooled to regard the emotions with detachment, the creative impulse is controlled in the refining hand of the objective craftsman.

Discipline

Robert Finch began as an experimenter in art. Today he feels that he has disciplined himself beyond reach of influence.

Impeccably groomed, tall and slightly taut, he uses his hands like an artist in conversation, gesturing with a reserve which underlines rather than belies a natural enthusiasm. He is popular as a professor and brings to his daily work all that he has learned as an artist.

He believes that teaching is a creative occupation, an ideal inherent to his theory that the teacher who has not a freshly-prepared lecture to deliver, has nothing fresh to offer. "Old notes," he says, "are those of another person."

In his teaching he strives to bring to his students what those from whom he learned brought to him: a full knowledge results only from the happy combination of three factors: the greater experience of the teacher plus the artistic experience under discussion plus what the student brings to it himself.

He is at present writing a book on the relationships of poetry and music in eighteenth century France. At the same time he has two other books in hand.

He is unmarried. His father, Edward C. J. Finch, and sister, Miss Mary C. A. Finch, live in Toronto, where the latter is head of the High Park Library.

WORLD'S END

HE HAD played long and hard and now he slept,
Exhausted, on the meadow's turfy sod,
His face still blotched with blood and tears, where he
Had hurt himself, pretending to be God.

And when his Father found him there, his small
Boy's hand still clutching at the grievous star,
A common stone not worth his tears, He smiled
As fathers do, knowing how children are.

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Let's Do More Business with Latin America

By ERNEST FAUL

How can Canada enlarge her present small share of the Latin American market? That market is one of the most stable and lucrative in an economically chaotic trade world. This writer, a Canadian exporter and Toronto consul for El Salvador, has recently returned from a trip through Central America and parts of South America. He surveys the trade situation and points out where Canadian manufacturers are missing business. With concrete suggestions (improved freight transportation, sales organization, advertising, etc.) he advises how Canadian trade with Latin America might be stimulated.

WHAT first strikes the traveller in Latin America, particularly a Canadian exporter, is the vast quantity of goods on sale, which are unobtainable here. On the bustling main streets of Mexico City, Guatemala City, San Salvador, Panama City, Barranquilla, Caracas or Habana, and even in the quieter small places like San Jose de Costa Rica, Ciudad Trujillo (San Domingo) or Camaguey (Cuba), one sees displayed piles of white shirts, mountains of printed rayon piece-goods, woollen suitings (including the finest gabardines), Irish linen, radios, refrigerators, house furnishings, modern office equipment, hardware of all kinds, silk stockings, men's umbrellas, and quantities of ready-made men's and women's suits and dresses.

In Easter week in San Jose de Costa Rica, local newspapers carried the advertisement of a hardware dealer: one thousand kegs of wire nails had just arrived, and the store would remain open during the holidays for the convenience of customers!

Most of these goods come from the U.S., but English woollen suitings hang in front of tailors' shops everywhere, and Italian cotton, rayon and woollen fabrics are given prominent display. Importers' warehouses are stacked with American cotton duck, drills and sheetings. And the numerous pharmacies and drugstores are filled with patent medicines, perfumes, toilet articles and rubber gadgets of American, French and English manufacture. The arrival notices of incoming steamers list cargoes of Belgian steel bars, steel and corrugated zinc sheets, and metal ware. Swedish and Swiss office machines of the newest type are sought after, and there is even Czechoslovakian glassware on show in the bazaars.

Glutted Market

So much merchandise has arrived from the U.S. in the last six months that many ports in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela are glutted. Customs warehouses are filled to the roof with merchandise, and each newly-arriving steamer adds to the stock, piling on more goods. Customs officials in La Guaira (Venezuela), in Buenaventura and Barranquilla (Colombia) are unable to cope with the influx, and many shipments have been held up in these ports for months, awaiting clearance. Many seasonal articles, destined for Christmas 1946, arrived too late for clearance, and are still lying in the warehouses, awaiting next Christmas.

These slow clearances are aggravated by poor inland transportation in almost every one of these countries. The railroads in Mexico, for instance, are still lacking freight-cars and equipment, and there is a difficult and precarious inland system connecting the ports with the mountain cities of Colombia. In Venezuela, the fabulous mountain road between the port of La Guaira and the capital, Caracas, 3000-feet up, is jammed day and night by trucks, hauling up tons of merchandise to the city.

During the past few years all Latin American countries have made tremendous strides in business and industry. Evidence of this is that many cities are being rebuilt and modernized, and their appearance has changed radically in the last 10 years. During this period local manufacturers and dealers have grown rich and accumulated large reserves in capital and profits, since practically no income tax is paid anywhere. Importers in past years have been willing to buy almost any article offered them, at any price. Many who could not obtain sufficient merchandise in their regular lines, turned to importing supplementary lines which were foreign to them, simply to employ idle capital. In this way a large number of new customers appeared for every line of imported goods. Now, however, where sufficient goods are available in the importer's old lines, he is anxious to discontinue the new, even to sacrificing the merchandise which he only bought in the first place speculatively.

Good Business Ethics

Furthermore, many Latin American importers have had orders outstanding with North American manufacturers and exporters for years, and rather than risk non-delivery, they ordered the same goods from several different sources, hoping that at least one of them would supply. In many cases more than one source delivered. However, the business ethics of large Latin American houses are generally good, and even now, faced with a glut of merchandise, importers are hesitant to repudiate old contracts, and rather face an accumulation of goods which they hope to dispose of eventually.

Up to now prices have not declined perceptibly, but the pressure of supply is becoming so strong that it will soon enforce lower retail prices. At the same time, most importers know that prices in the U.S. and Canada, as well as in Europe, are not going to recede drastically so soon. Thus they are faced with receding prices at home, and unchanged prices abroad, and this will cut heavily into the high profits with which they have been accustomed to operating so far.

As a result of this situation, and in the face of mounting stocks, Latin American importers now limit their purchases to minimum needs. The recent recommendations of Mr. Truman that prices must go down, have had a wide-spread effect down South, where many importers believe they will obtain far better prices if they hold off purchasing now. This will certainly have its effect on the exports of some Argentine, Brazilian and Mexican manufacturers, who took advantage of the scarcity of goods by supplying their customers with poor-quality merchandise at high prices.

U.S. Big Supplier

U.S. industry marches on! Travelling in Latin America 30 years ago, there was almost no evidence of general merchandise of U.S. origin. The markets were mostly supplied then by Britain, Germany, France, Italy and later on, Japan. This has radically changed during war years. Now by far the main supplier is the United States. She has developed a large industry even in typical European export goods, such as cotton, woollen and rayon textiles, pharmaceutics, electrical goods, tools, hardware and light machinery. American standards are today so well established that it will be a long time before European exporters can dream of recapturing any part of the Latin American market.

Two lines which are still in desperate demand everywhere are motorcars and paper. Canada could do much, if she would, to meet this call. In general, Canadian industry has built a very good reputation in all Latin American countries, both for quality and for honest service. This is in sharp contrast with the practices of some of Latin America's other wartime suppliers.

How can Canada enlarge her present small share of the Latin American market? First, we have to do away with our transportation bottleneck. We must run more steamers, and improve our slow parcel post service. Then we must allocate more goods from our domestic supply. We should keep our prices steady, and lower them if possible. For our own protection we should now select our export markets, supplying goods only to the countries of Latin America which are still capable of paying U.S. dollars without restriction. For example, almost every country on the South American West coast, due to scarcity of dollars, now limits imports by rigid Government control. But there are many other countries which have unlimited dollar exchange. In the general world chaos over currency, it is a hopeful sign that some countries like Guatemala, Panama, Cuba and San Domingo, actually have the U.S. dollar in domestic circulation.

How can Canada push sales? At trade conventions we hear, and in trade articles we read, that the main thing for an exporter is to have "a good agent". But it is difficult to say who is a good agent. There are large sales agents in Latin America who represent many firms big and small, and who naturally push the sales of the firms which afford them their largest and easiest yield. There are smaller agents who have not perhaps the same *entrée* to local importers, but are willing to put more work into selling, because they are not assured the steady income from a large line. It is difficult to say whether the large agent or the smaller is better from a Canadian exporter's point of view.

An Agent Needed

The ideal sales organization for a manufacturer is the maintenance of his own sales office in each Latin American centre. But of course there are few Canadian firms capable of affording this. The next best arrangement is to have "a good agent" in every centre, and to send a travelling salesman to visit him regularly. This entails expense. Moreover, the salesman, besides being a specialist in his own line, must be a first-class linguist and of pleasing personality. This is why some manufacturers, unable to employ such experts, use an exporter with these qualifications. Many salesmen from the U.S. as well as from Europe are already travelling widely in Latin America, and if Canada is to compete, her representatives must get into the field at once.

Canada's advertising in Latin America has so far been quite inadequate. U.S. illustrated magazines of all descriptions, carrying beautiful advertisements for American goods, are read by everybody; billboards glorify U.S. merchandise, and radio programs, movie slides and newspaper advertising are effective. Store windows are full of attractive, clever display material, and by night the latest in Neon lights illumine the streets. But none of it speaks of Canada — except the two words, "Canada Dry," which are prominent everywhere!

Spiritually, there exists a strong fellow-feeling for Canadians on the part of most Latin Americans, who consider that we, as well as they, are the under-dogs of the great United States! Scores of them dream of a holiday spent on the cool lakes and in the virgin forests of Canada; and the few among them who have ever been here speak in praising terms of our snowy landscapes and the friendly reception accorded them by their Canadian business friends. Many of them have their children in Canadian schools, preferring the solidity of British education to the fancy-free American system.

"are YOU ready to take the plunge?"

YOU'D HATE to dive headlong into strange waters! Yet that's just what you'll be doing if you drift along oblivious of the Buyers' Market looming just around that fast-approaching corner.

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"Alice in Wonderland"

(*Continued from Page 3*)

'n' Costello, Red Skelton, Bing Crosby, Frankie ("The Verse") Sinatra and the very un-comic and sadistic "Comics", well, they just seem to find Mr. Carroll's Alice somewhat bewildering; she just doesn't seem to "know the score". The young moderns felt as we often did in years gone by that, while Alice may have reached first base when she went through the looking-glass, she never was allowed to get within ten feet of second by any of the outlandish creatures of Carroll's imagination who invariably "tagged" her, but hard.

To the younger moderns, Alice as a person somehow seemed licked from the start. She was never even given a fighting chance by any of the confusing and illogical zanies with whom she vainly tried to reason. They were all nuts but Alice, and she was too much of a little lady to tell them they should see their respective psychiatrists and get rid of their various elaborate complexes and psychoses.

Getting as far away as we can from our own far childhood's regretful concern over Alice and the many unreasonably malevolent varmints upon whom she tried in vain to use the simple Socratic method, we would say that Mr. Carroll's own inner nature, through his solitude and utter devotion to mathematics, must have been pretty frighteningly peopled with more than a few monstrously irritating frustrations which he never quite emptied from the Freudian cave.

"Not Very Sophisticated"

Anyway, we asked Janice, 14, what she thought of the A.R.T.'s "Alice". "Beautiful," she said, "but really it's not very *sophisticated*, is it?" (We can hear Lewis Carroll revolving from here, as he beholds a modern Alice raised on Lana Turner, Gene Tierney and Merle Oberon, the Theda Baras of today.) "Well," we said more hopefully to Julian who has never let us down yet, "how did *you* like it?" "Swell", he said, "I thought the acting, the costumes and the settings were fine—but the dialogue was pretty corny. I like Bob Hope's better."

The sapient George Jean Nathan, toughest yet most dependable of Gotham's drama-gougers, was the first to sense the fact that the naive "Alice" was no hot-shot to the 1947 kiddies who go for Judy Garland and Rita Hayworth. It is we oldsters who are upwards of 35 years of age, who have made a solid hit of the A.R.T.'s fine production.

Superman Needed

And it *is* a very fine production indeed! Bambi Lynn, except for the robust limbs of the adult ballet dancer which she possesses, makes Alice a real live and very human little girl. Her voice carries in it all the genuine concern of the half-puzzled, half-certain young lady we all knew, who found her solid common sense so poor a weapon against the irrefutable chop-logic of the curious goons who came boiling out of Lewis Carroll's teeming imagination. Bambi Lynn's Alice was so earnest and sincere in her desperate endeavors to bring order out of the bedevilled fairyland into which Carroll's fancy plunged her that you wished at times that Superman or Marvel Man would come to her aid and blitz a few of them with the Ultimate Ray of De-Atomization.

A modern view, which is essentially a "dim view" of "Alice", poses such large issues that you can't help getting away from the original text into its larger implications. Perhaps the wise young moderns are all wet in terming *passé* a world peopled by the odd figments of Carroll's fancy, when these creatures all act exactly like the modern political behemoths in Low's penetrating cartoons.

To return to more pleasant prospects, it is not likely that "Alice in Wonderland" will ever have a production more satisfactory and more true to Tenniel's original illustrations than this one. It abounds in fine actors and actresses in the supporting cast. Here is Eve Le Gallienne in her middle forties spiralling gaily about on wires as the cracked-voice querulous White Queen, Margaret Webster being just as mean a Red Queen as she was a wife and mother in Ibsen's "John Garbriel Borkman" earlier in the season; Philip Bourneuf doing a pathetically gallant and convincing White Knight; those very handsome Arrow-collar men Richard Waring and William Windom all but unrecognizable in the fantastic make-up of the Mad Hatter and the Gentleman in White Paper.

It might be that Bambi Lynn's Alice was so irresistibly attractive, you just hated to see the "creatures", most of them malevolent and all of them psychotic, making such a monkey out of her. Re-reading Carroll's lines and hearing them vigorously delivered by the A.R.T. players, you develop a surer conviction that Alice would have fared no better if she had wandered into a world peopled with the more devastating kind of Rhodes scholars, Manhattan hucksters, or Broadway wisenheimers.

Those immortal stereotypes, Tweedledum and Tweedledee of this production, were exactly the twin echoes their creator intended. The White Knight got the proper note of futility into his gallantry, and the Queen of Hearts was a particularly bumptious old party. Somehow or other, the Mock Turtle, singing his heart-breaking ballad "Beau-u-tiful So-o-oup!" reminded us vaguely of Hildegarde and Eddie Cantor, perhaps because they all put such pointless pathos into their lachrymose ballads.

The Remo Bufano masks and marionettes, the bizarre costumes by Noel Taylor, and Robert Rowe Paddock's sets were strikingly original, although in a few cases, the heavy black-and-white backdrops and backgrounds of the original Tenniel drawings clashed pictorially with the colorful creatures upstage. All in all, this was a genuinely imaginative and memorable production of the play which embodies the best of both of Carroll's great books.

Thirty years have passed since we first read them, and we can understand now why they baffled us not a little then. It was because the child Alice seemed to have been suddenly shot into that goofy and unaccountable world which grown-ups have created as their own, and have irrevocably complicated for themselves. We are in that world now—and we know it. It is by no means a pleasant sphere, but it has an unpleasant reality about it. Nearly 82 years after Carroll created them, his odd fancies seem in the last analysis to be quite as real as the "guys and dolls" who gallop with vigor through the pages of the lyrical realist, Damon Runyon. And Runyon is one of our moderns' most respected mouthpieces.

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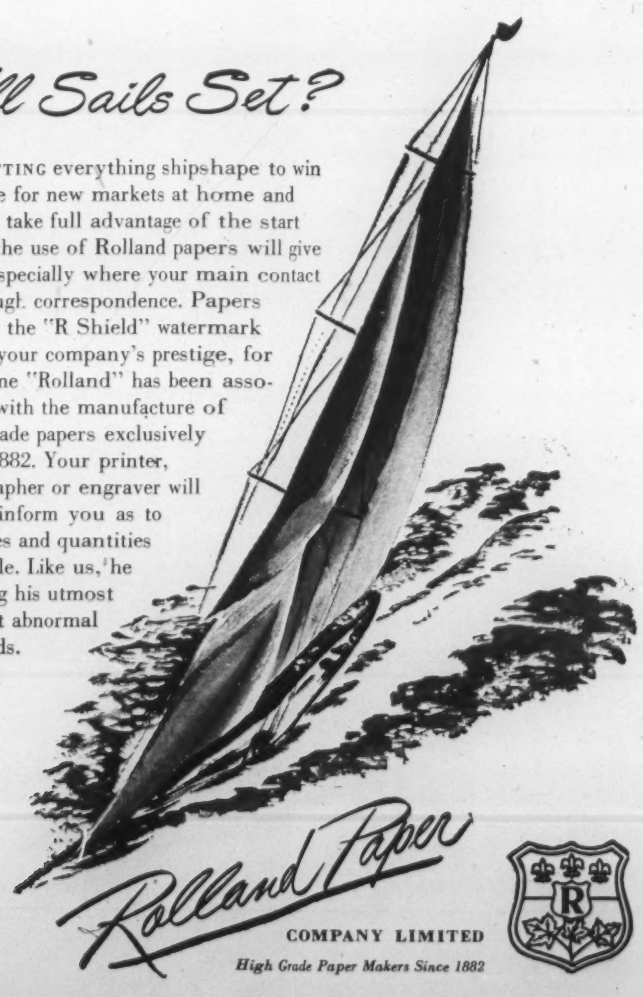

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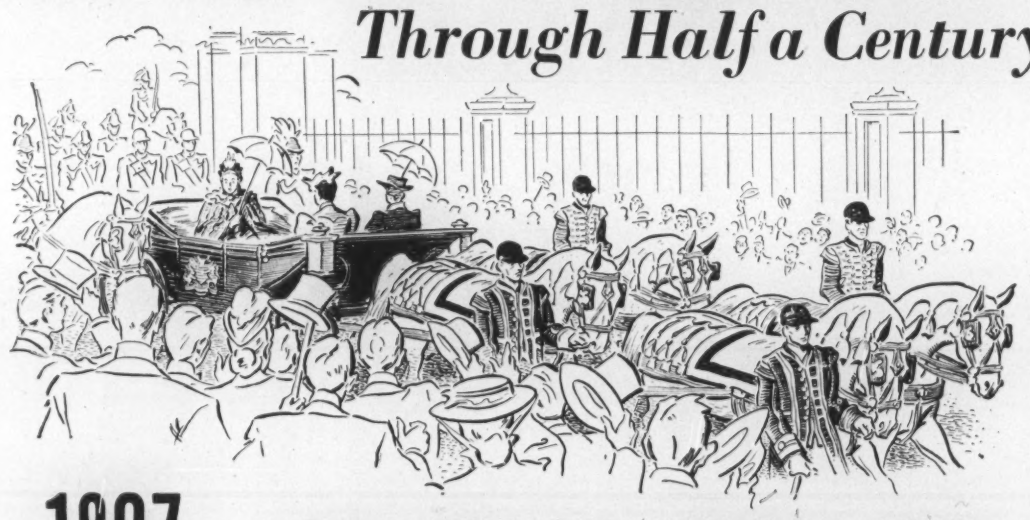
Through Half a Century



1897... Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

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1901: ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA!

Canadians were proud to welcome a sister Dominion, when the Commonwealth of Australia was established on January 1st patterned after the government of Canada.

Business in Force	*$10,524,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$104,000*
Assets to Meet Obligations	*$1,344,000*

1910: GEORGE V ASCENDS THRONE

The fateful 25 years of the reign of George V, bringing war, wildcat prosperity and depression, began this year with the death of his father, Edward VII.

Business in Force	*$30,455,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$1,297,000*
Assets to Meet Obligations	*$6,147,000*

1918: VOTES FOR WOMEN

This year, which brought peace to a war-weary world, also saw the triumph of the Suffragette movement. Votes for women became law in England and Canada.

Business in Force	*$72,741,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$6,882,000*
Assets to Meet Obligations	*$15,448,000*

1926: GENERAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND

The general strike, when workers of all classes went out in support of miners, recalled to Canadians a similar crisis in 1919 in a Western Canadian city.

Business in Force	*$218,230,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$24,816,000*
Assets to Meet Obligations	*$40,124,000*

1936: THE EMPIRE HAD THREE KINGS

The death of George V plunged the Empire in mourning at the year's beginning. The year ended with Edward VIII's abdication and the accession of George VI.

Business in Force	*$281,579,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$93,172,000*
Assets to Meet Obligations	*$79,100,000*

1940: GERMAN AIR ARMADA BEATEN

The gallant airmen who saved England from Germany's Luftwaffe, were praised by Churchill, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

Business in Force	*$302,773,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$123,404,000*
Assets to Meet Obligations	*$96,177,000*

1946—A LOOK BACKWARD, A LOOK FORWARD

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Imperial Life

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THE MELTING POT

What, No Quiz Kids?

By J. N. HARRIS

FURTHER explanation of how Toronto gets that way was afforded recently by Dr. C. C. Goldring, Director of Education.

"I cannot subscribe," Dr. Goldring told a group of new teachers, "to the often quoted belief that clever pupils should be weeded out and given special attention. We don't want intellectual giants but rather good, solid citizens with a well rounded background of knowledge."

The danger of Torontonians becoming a race of intellectual giants is one that never occurred to us. To learn that official vigilance is directed to preventing such a catastrophe is comforting.

We had thought that Torontonians were good, solid citizens with well rounded backsides because of the climate or the street cars. Now we find it is the result of scientific paedagogy.

But later in the same speech, as reported by the *Globe and Mail*, comes a reversal that should qualify Dr. Goldring for almost any political or united national post, or for a job as an industrial disputes conciliator.

"Your attitude," he says, "is far more important than what you teach. Be firm but always kind, and *consider the special aptitudes of each pupil.*"

The advocate of special attention for the clever who nearly walked out in a huff after Quotation No. 1 can now sit back in the comforting knowledge that the clever boy is to have special attention because of his aptitude for nuclear physics, the morphism of Pindar, or the interpretation of Babylonian cyphers.

Is that what you meant, Dr. Goldring? Were you really just trying to please both sides in the argument without unduly alarming the Toronto City Fathers?

•

A WORTHY U.S. source suggested recently that, in the interests of fairness, newspapers should cease to quote East Side New Yorkers phonetically in serious stories. The practice tends to make them look ridiculous even in tragic circumstances. It is pointed out that the English of foreign statesmen is usually doctored in the press to remove any errors of idiom and grammar, and the same treatment is asked for residents of this continent who speak broken English.

It can be carried too far, of course. We recall the days when pitchers from the Ozarks made a statement like "Our pennant chances depend largely on the outcome of the crucial series between the Yankees and the Senators."

Still, the principle is a good one, and we can think of one direction where it ought to be extended, namely, in quoting English statesmen.

Bertie Wooster and some of the English school stories have taught us to regard certain expressions as being the exclusive property of silly asses with monocles. "I say," "rather," "old chap" and "jolly good" fall into this class.

When Lord Alexander's room in New York was invaded by reporters, the underwear-clad Governor-General said, "I say, you can't come in here like that, you know."

Lord Louis Mountbatten was quoted in the *New Yorker* as remarking to John Gunther, "I say, old chap, you really are inside Malta, aren't you?"

Now if "Tooey" Spaatz, dressed in his jockey shorts, were to tell reporters, "Listen, you jerks, this is off limits. On your way," he would be saying the same thing as Lord Alexander, but the impression on Americans would be quite different and the speaker would appear much less of a figure of fun.

Just substitute "say" or "gee, fella" for "I say," and "you ain't kidding" for "rather" wherever it may occur and you will avoid misrepresenting able men as amiable dolts. And you can depend on the genuine dolts to give themselves away by their silly answers in any case.

•

A PORTLY dignitary of the Church of England in Canada stumbled while going down the steps of a Montreal hotel recently, and nearly bowled over a man who was only partially sober. The parson was most apologetic, but he needn't have been, as the drunk mistook him for a fellow reveller.

"That's all right, padre," said the drunk. "Saint Paul said 'Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake,' and some of us have bigger stomachs than others."

The clergyman was last seen rocking with mirth in the back of a taxi.

•

MR. NATHANIEL GUBBINS writes each week in the *Sunday Express*, of London. Sometimes he is Uncle Nat to his readers, and sometimes he is Old Moore Gubbins, the prophet. As a prophet, he wrote a number of sketches midway through the war predicting that certain butterflies of Mayfair would be petting Germans shortly after the armistice, and the worst sort of Germans at that, namely, the Prussian aristocrats who welcomed Hitler's war while sneering at his social status.

A recent *Time* despatch from Hamburg is so like Mr. Gubbins' predictions that we were moved to clip it and mail it off to him, just in case he missed it. It describes a party given by British officers for "what is left of the cream of German society." The Grafs and vons and Hochwohlgeborenen, according to *Time*, discussed the need for German management in Poland (shades of 1939!) unchecked, while the British officers sneered, in front of their guests, at the present British Government.

No doubt the late Dr. Goebbels would smile. We doubt, though, if Mr. Gubbins, who predicted it all, would be really amused.

Frieder Weissmann, who will conduct the Prom next Thurs. Leslie Bell Singers will be the guest artists. Mr. Weissmann has already conducted the Philharmonic Symphony this season. Dr. Leslie Bell arranges the choral offerings of his 60 singers.

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the good citizen knows, as The House of Seagram has so

frequently pointed out, that he has a personal responsibility

to himself, to his family and to his country.

It is to "drink moderately" . . . or not at all!

Men who Think of Tomorrow

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THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

THE BOOKSHELF

Modern Woman Is Most Depressing And the Blame Is on Herself

By ARTHUR HAM, M.D.

MODERN WOMAN: THE LOST SEX—by Ferdinand Lundberg and Marynia F. Farnham, M.D.—*Musson*—$4.50.

FRUSTRATION, always a popular subject for the poet and novelist, has recently been receiving considerable attention by medical psychologists. This is due to an increasing recognition of the fact that the emotional states engendered by prolonged frustrations, operating through the agency of the autonomic nervous system, actually cause physical disease.

Contented people, for example, seem less likely to develop gastric ulcers or high blood pressure than the chronically frustrated. So, since modern society is characterized by frustration rather than contentment, it is of the greatest importance, even from the standpoint of preventive medicine, to discover the cause or causes of it that are so abundant today. This book suggests a theory. Men will be relieved to find it puts most of the blame on women.

Roughly, the thesis of the book is this: before the industrial revolution women, by making useful commodities in the home, and by bearing lots of children who worked and helped the family, felt economically justified. But after the industrial revolution machines robbed them of one of the grounds for their justification and then as urban life developed, with childrens' educations becoming longer and longer, children became economic liabilities rather than assets so women lost an even more fundamental justification. This on the whole made women frustrated and the frustration so induced inspired the feminist movements that followed after these changes had occurred.

The feminist movements, however, instead of being directed at restoring women's fundamental role in society, went off in the wrong direction and led to little more than women becoming privileged to compete with men. The competition, however, resulted in their developing a great deal of hostility toward men and this prevents them, in general, from having a happy sex life. This prevents their husbands from having one. This lays a sexual basis for the prevalence of neurosis (one of the authors is a psychiatrist, apparently of the psychoanalytic school). The relatively few children born of these neurotic parents are the recipients of either hostility or oversolicitousness so they are headed for neuroses too. The book is not cheerful reading. But it is very interesting and makes many good points. Whether it provides the answer for the major part of the frustration of today, however, is another matter. In the reviewer's opinion Freudian psychoanalytic concepts are used too freely and often unnecessarily. The chapter on possible solutions, which are only offered tentatively, seems inadequate. A baby bonus of sorts is suggested as one possibility. (Perhaps Mr. King knows more about feminine psychology than might be expected of a bachelor).

The appendices at the end of a book contain statistics compiled from surveys of various sorts and the information given is uniformly depressing. Perhaps the reader, however, will get some comfort from the thought that even if modern woman is lost, the search for her has not yet been utterly abandoned.

The Mother Lode

By J. E. MIDDLETON

THE NOBLE VOICE — by Mark Van Doren—*Oxford*—$3.50.

POETRY in the grand manner, singing the exploits of gods and godlike men, begins — and perhaps ends—with Homer. To lift a nine years' quarrel between Trojans and Greeks to a world spectacle, revealing all the woes and splendors of mankind, or to dignify and immortalize the childish restlessness of Odysseus, and of the minor deities overlooking him, proves the poet's mastery.

Those who read Homer freely in the original; a minor aristocracy now in swift decline; speak of the persistent and eerie music of his phrasing. For the rest, dependent upon translations, that feature is missed. But the action, the passion and the pity come through in all languages.

Mark Van Doren stands high in the American School of the prophets calling for a return to the classics as the prime need of education in this age. Naturally his study of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" in this fascinating book is a dithyramb rather than a criticism. He even praises the geneology of the dead heroes, which catalogue of names dulls the interest of most of us. Perhaps if we had the well-rounded learning of the essayist we wouldn't "skip" so frequently; we would understand better that even some "shaggy woodland" merely mentioned as the home of some dim personage of ancient time has heroic implications.

One thing is sure; the man who reads these essays will be moved to return to the source, to read with a new respect the English versions, and so to get a glimpse of the greatness of the poet, a greatness conceded by the wise of all generations.

Something of Homer's passionate sincerity is found by Mr. Van Doren in Dante who "made himself lean" in pursuit of the ultimate mystery of human life. He shows that the nobility of "The Divine Comedy" is not marred by a conscious struggle for style, which is too evident in Virgil's "Aeneid," in Milton's "Paradise Lost" and in Spenser's "Faerie Queen."

Other long poems discussed with critical acumen and no end of literary grace are "De Rerum Natura" of Lucretius, Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde," Byron's "Don Juan" and Wordsworth's "The Prelude."

Wisdom, sensibility and charm in combination, make this a notable book.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

By J. V. McAREE

IT IS not often that we come across three detective stories in succession which we feel like recommending to the discriminating reader. But it has happened in the case of **"Q" as in Quicksand** by Lawrence Treat (Collins $2.50); **Exit Only** by Stephen Maddock (Collins, $2.25) and **Last First** by Richard Hull, (Collins $2.25).

The first has an American setting and is the best of the three. Indeed Mr. Treat is among the most interesting and exciting of the American novelists who do not belong to the hard-boiled school, and achieve more effective realism because of it. His characters are recognizable individuals and not simply types. **Exit Only** is sufficiently baffling; and if you are satisfied that the steps by which the detective solves his mystery are taken in full view of the reader, and that the denouement is not somewhat blurry you are entitled to regard it as high class. **Last First** has a novel setting which will be particularly pleasing to those who know something about fishing in the Scottish Highlands. The dialogue is sharp; but the motive for the murder is hardly satisfying unless the reader believes in the sudden birth of a grand passion for a woman who is little worthy of it. There is an ironic ending—or rather beginning—contrived with unusual skill.

FOR THE RECORD

The Rise of Henry Morcar, by Phyllis Bentley. (Macmillans, $3.25.) England and the English from 1890 to 1945 viewed from the vantage point of the West Riding and its people.

The Gifts of Love, by Andrina Iverson. (Oxford, $2.75.) What marriage does to people, even in academic surroundings.

Lucinda Brayford, by Martin Boyd. (Cresset Press-Burtons, $2.50.) Polite life in Australia and England once more leading up to a tragedy of the war.

Ria, by Felix C. Forrest. (Collins, $3.00) An American scientist wrote this novel serially during his overseas service with the Army. An American girl, educated in Japan and Germany encounters some strange people and situations in the latter country.

Of This Day's Journey, by Constance Beresford-Howe. (Dodd, Mead, $3.00) Second novel by the author of **The Unreasoning Heart** which won the 1945 Intercollegiate Fellowship award. Postwar life among a University faculty.

Dust on the King's Highway, by Helen C. White. (Macmillans, $3.50) Historical novel of the devotion and heroism of the early Spanish missionaries in Mexico and California. The author, who is professor of English in the University of Wisconsin, has an established reputation from her previous books for the creation of the authentic life and spirit of other times.

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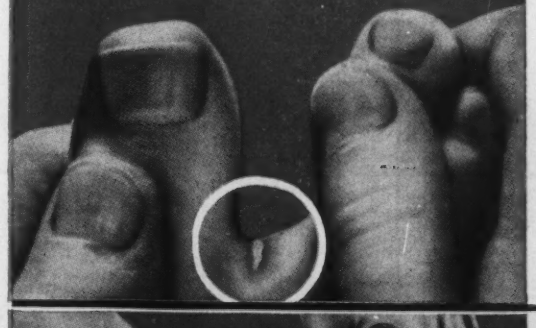

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PORTS OF CALL

New York State's Trails and Lakes Bid Welcome to Autumn Visitors

By COLIN URQUHART

MOUNTAIN climbers are converging on New York State in great numbers, seeking the thrills of forest trails and lofty summits, for the Autumn months are by far the most popular for the hiking fraternity. All kinds of mountain terrain challenge the climber, and the desire to reach a high peak has so increased in popularity that now each season hundreds of hiking trips are made into the Empire State's wilderness.

More than 700 miles of hiking trails are maintained by the State of New York in the mountain areas. These are colorfully marked with red, blue and yellow discs of the Conservation Department and point the way to some of the State's loftiest summits as well as its lesser hills. Deep in the woods along the trails open lean-to shelters with fragrant balsam beds are conveniently placed where hikers may camp, build their fires and cook their food. Should the outdoorsman prefer to tote his own tent, 30 free campsites are available in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. Nor is there need to worry about water—the hiker can drink from pure streams that cross his trail or border it on any forest jaunt.

Thrilling trips await those who tramp the trails and chances for adventure are still greater for those who climb by map and compass. For the hardier folk there are rock climbs, like Wallface, Round Mountain, and Old Indian Face.

In the Mt. Marcy section of the Adirondacks the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association annually gathers for a week of camping and hiking. Young people from 40 colleges located in New England, Pennsylvania, Canada and New York make up this organization and their enthusiasm for outdoor life is tremendous.

Hiking Clubs

In Keene Valley, the Appalachian Mountain Club, whose headquarters are in Boston, has its camp. Daily climbs are made along the well-marked trails or to some untrailed summit. And when night comes, tents or sleeping bags shelter them.

Scores of other groups, such as the Adirondack Mountain Club, Utica Tramp and Trail Club, Mohawk Hiking Club, Taconic Hiking Club, Genesee Valley Hiking Club and the 46ers (veterans who have climbed the 46 highest Adirondack peaks), and boy and girl scout groups, invade the mountain areas, enjoying life out in the open. And there are hundreds of others who go climbing in smaller groups.

The popular goal is Mount Marcy, the Empire State's rooftop, which reaches an elevation of 5,344 feet. Lake Tear of the Clouds, the mighty Hudson's source, nestles three-quarters of a mile from its summit, and surrounding Marcy are such well-known and much-climbed peaks as Basin, Haystack, trailless Gray and Skylight.

Skylight offers as special attractions a charming Alpine garden near its rocky summit and, on the top, two rock cairns. There's a yarn about those cairns which he who climbs had better heed. When a climber leaves timberline on Skylight and starts to ascend the rocky cone, he should pick up a rock, tote it to the summit and place it on one of those cairns. Those familiar with mountain traditions say this will appease the spirits who live in those high hills. And if the hiker fails to carry a rock to the top the heavens will open up and he'll get soaked!

Hundreds of miles of trails also thread the Catskill Mountains; Bear Mountain State Park on the lower Hudson; Allegany State Park, a forested area in southwestern New York, and other State Parks. Popular with experienced climbers in the Catskills is the Wittenberg-Cornell-Slide Mountain trail.

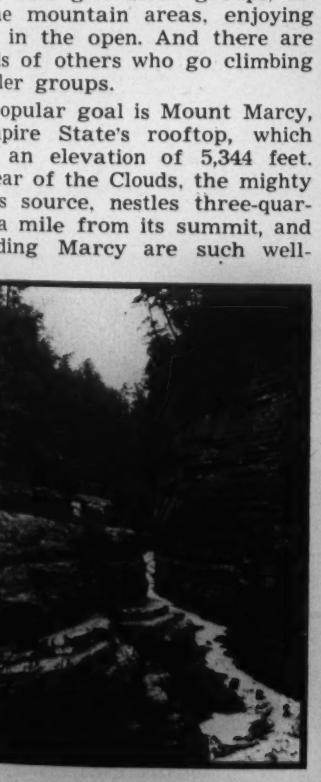
Deep in the heart of the Adirondacks but easily accessible to the visiting tourist, are also the series of deep blue lakes of the Fulton Chain.

Starting at Old Forge, fifty miles from Utica, the lakes extend for fifteen miles through the tall hemlock, spruce and pine of the Adirondack forest, in one of the most deeply wooded areas of the State.

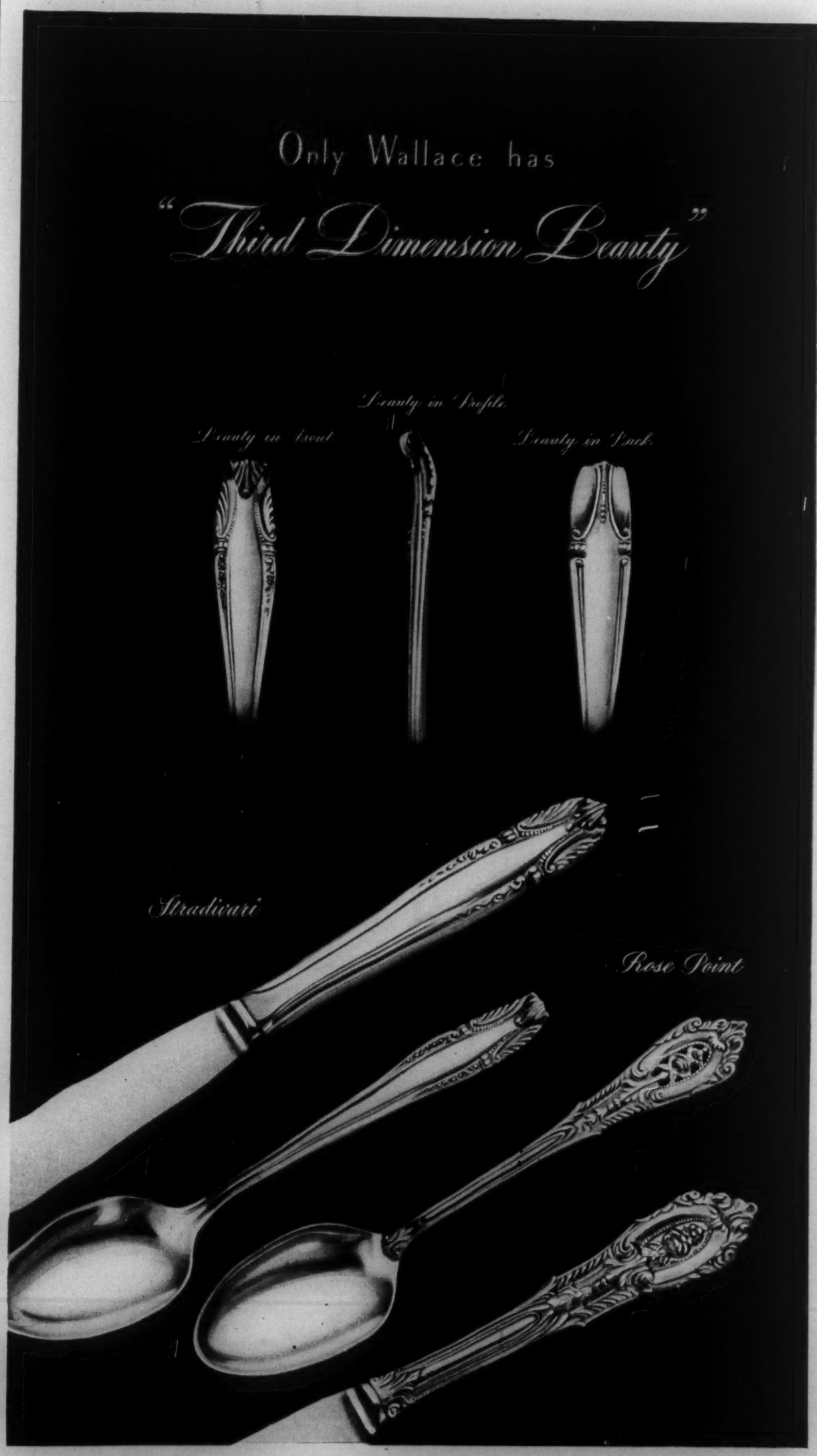
First Lake, Second Lake, Third Lake and Fourth Lake form a continuous water route, ideal for motor boating, canoeing and all sorts of water sports. Fifth Lake is small; but Seventh Lake and Eighth Lake both widen out into good sized bodies of water, with all the recreational opportunities of the first four lakes. Pike, lake trout and black bass are all abundant.

Connected by portages and the Raquette River, with Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Upper Saranac Lake and Tupper Lake, the Fulton Chain is a popular starting point for long distance canoe trips through the Central and Northern Adirondacks, an overall route more than a hundred miles.

Near the Fulton Chain are many other lakes, including Forked Lake, Big Moose Lake, Utowana Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake, all popular vacation centres. Old Forge on First Lake; Eagle Bay and Inlet on Fourth Lake; Raquette Lake village and Blue Mountain village are widely known resort areas with many hotels, boarding houses, and tourist cabins. Gay rounds of activities add to the fun of the vacationists.



In New York's Adirondacks one of the beauty spots is Ausable Chasm.



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LONDON LETTER

Miners Find Nationalization Isn't All It's Cracked Up to Be

By P. O'D.

London.

WHAT is the matter with the coal miners? This is a question that most people in this country are now asking themselves, with a well-founded dread of the coming winter. Coal is dearer, much dearer than ever before, and is getting scarcer and scarcer. Even now in the midst of summer weather, factories are on short rations. The national need and peril must be obvious to all, and yet we have nearly half the rich Yorkshire coalfield idle because of unofficial strikes. What is the matter with the miners?

The real answer seems to be that what is the matter with the miners is nationalization. True, they asked for it—or rather, their leaders for years were demanding it for them. Bright and alluring pictures were painted of that promised land, in which the milk and the honey would flow, and the miner would be working, not for the hard-faced, heavy-handed private owner, but for the generous and paternal State.

Now that the miners are there, they find that they don't like the promised land so much as they thought they would. They feel that they are being pushed around by a remote authority with which they have no real contact. They are angry and suspicious, and their anger and suspicion are being vented on their own leaders as well as on the august and distant National Coal Board.

Coal mining in this country is an ancient and traditional industry, which has grown up in different parts of the country under different circumstances and with different local customs. Nationalization implies central authority and a general plan, to which everything must conform. Inevitably there is conflict, and miners are a notoriously pig-headed lot of men.

"We'd get the coal out right enough, if they'd let us get it out in our own way," one old miner is reported as saying. But this apparently is something that a nationalized central authority cannot permit. Everyone must get coal out in the same way—with the result that in a good many places it is not being got out at all, or in very diminished quantity.

The private owners, whatever their faults, and they had plenty, had mostly grown up in the local industry. They knew their mines and they knew their men; and they were on the spot. When there was difficulty, as there often was, it could be settled in a rough-and-ready, man-to-man fashion which the miners understood. Now they find themselves being ordered about by a remote and, so far as they are concerned, disembodied central authority. They don't like it, and they are expressing dissent in their traditional way. They have downed tools.

What will be the upshot of it all is difficult at this juncture to see—probably a gradual delegation of authority to the regional boards and even further down, with less insistence on uniformity and more respect for local methods and customs. But all that will take time, and winter is not very far off. The prospect at present is distinctly chilly.

Having a Wonderful Time . . .

Now that "hopping" has begun in earnest, there are few busier or pleasanter places in all England than the hop gardens of Kent. There are the green vines in their ordered rows stretching across the countryside, hanging thick with the tawny tassels of the hops. There are the pickers, men, women, and children, all ages and all classes, filling the air with their laughter and chat, as their flying fingers strip the ripened cones into the bins. A lot depends on the weather of course, but in the bright sunshine we have been getting it is a delightfully gay and animated scene—delighting the nose as well as the eye, for over everything is the pungent agreeable smell of the hops.

In the course of time, no doubt, hop-picking will, like so much else in the countryside, become dull and mechanical. The vines will be fed into some sort of machine, and the gaiety and color of this rural festival will have departed forever. But so far there is no sign of it—happily for all those families for whom hopping is an annual holiday.

They swarm down out of London by the thousand, returning year after year—in many cases, generation after generation—to the same hop gardens, setting up house in the rows of little black huts, doing a lot of useful work, making a handy bit of money, and altogether having a grand time. Long may it continue!

Another Use

One of the charming features of the English landscape, especially in the windy regions along the coast, are the ancient windmills. Most of them are now rather dilapidated, and from many the sails have quite fallen away, or show only broken remains, like the lopped leg or arm of some old veteran of the wars. But you do see many that are kept in good repair, well-painted against the weather, and with sails intact.

The only thing you hardly ever see is the sails turning round and round. When you do, you have a worried feeling that they must have broken loose, and that if something isn't done to stop them they will probably wreck the place, or break off and fly away on the wind.

Once upon a time the windmills ground the local corn, but for generations now they have been merely ornamental, a picturesque reminder of simpler and possibly happier times. With a view to their preservation somebody or other comes forward every now and then with a suggestion for their use. But not for their use as flour-mills, not even in these days of coal and food and dollar shortages. The latest suggestion for their use, made in a letter to the *Times*, is that they should be put to grinding out electricity—on the principle, I suppose, that every little bit helps.

Just how practical this suggestion may be is for an expert to say—supposing an expert would do anything but laugh—but not very practical, I imagine. For one thing, there is no machinery to equip them with, and you cannot generate electricity just by letting the sails go round. Too bad! It would be so pleasant to think of the old mills doing a job again, even if not the job for which they were intended. It would be so delightful to see them swinging their long arms once more on the windy downs like a gesture of encouragement from the old days to the new. It would . . . but it won't.

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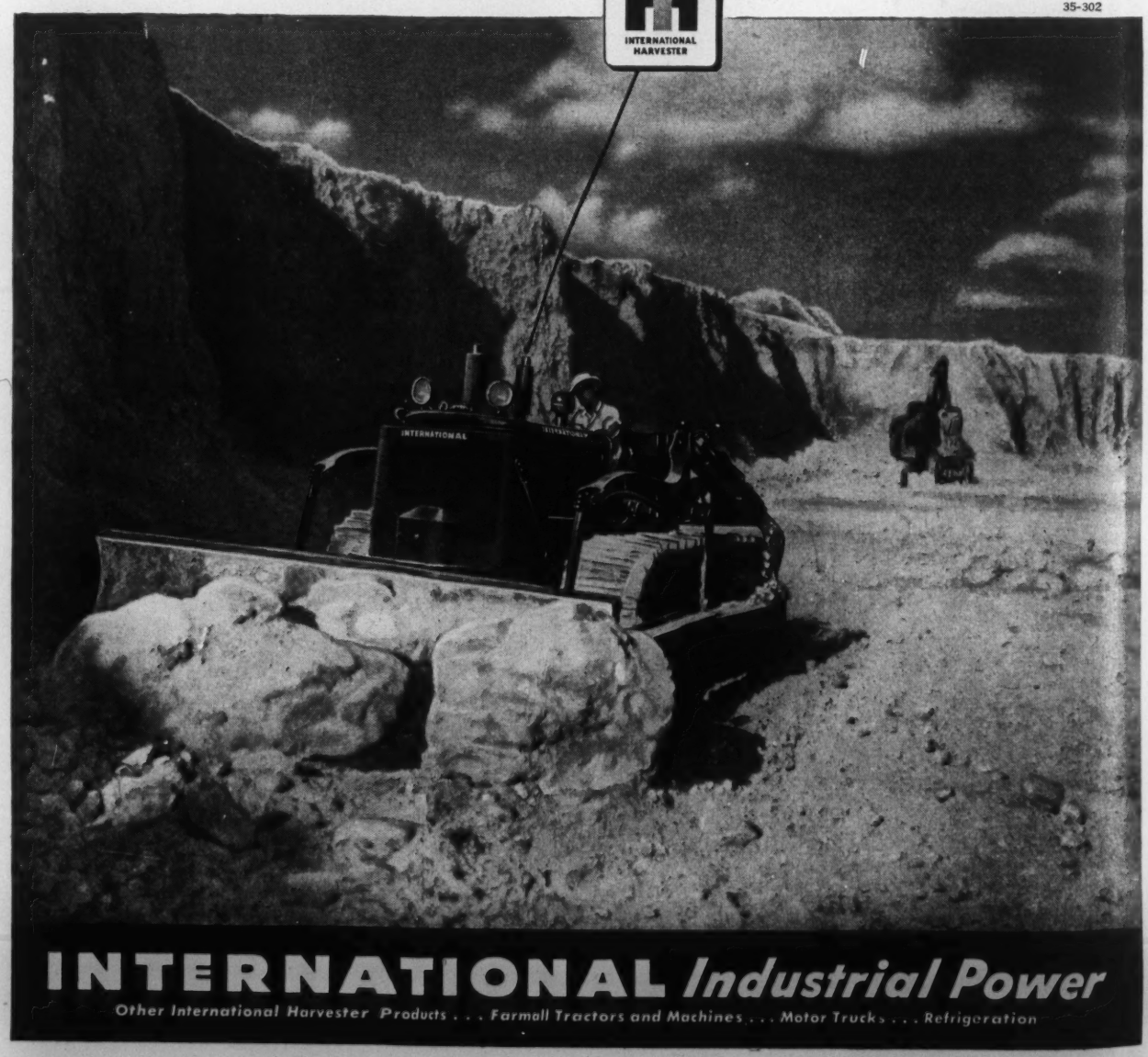

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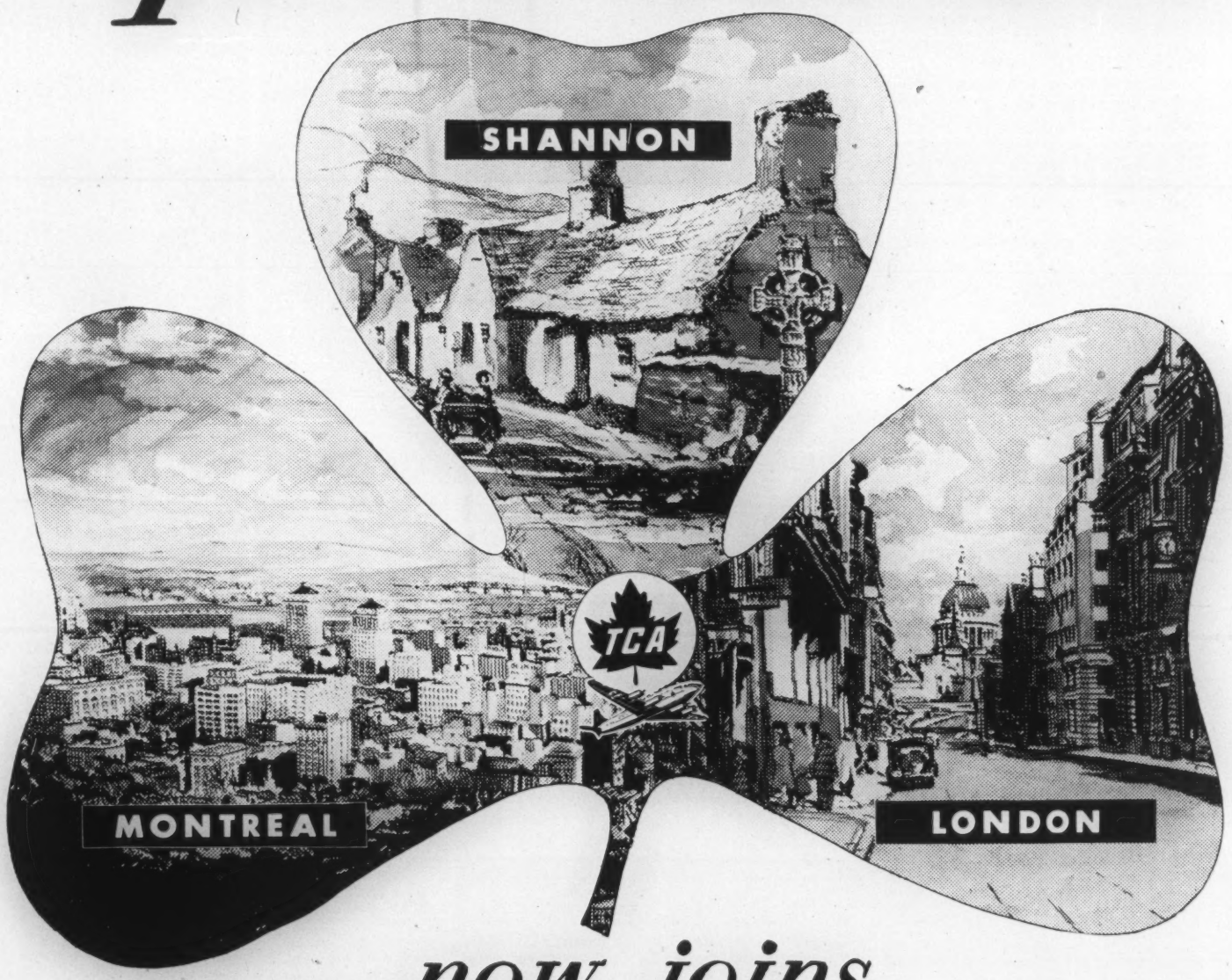
knows how long—years, it may well be—and the further painful duty of turning over the engine by hand every couple of weeks or so to make sure that it doesn't rust itself into complete solidification.

What's more, he can't sell his old car, on which he had been counting as an offset to the very extravagant price of the new one. No one would dream of buying it now, especially with the motor-tax rigged as it is to put the bulk of the burden on the old cars. So he will have two cars to turn over whenever he needs a bit of hard exercise.

He could of course sell his new car, for new cars are few, and certain privileged classes will still be allowed to drive—for business reasons. But he has waited all this time, and he has just got it, and—well, you know how it is. He hates to do it.

Most other motorists are in the same sad position, though not many of us have new cars to hoist up on the blocks and take the weight off their poor flat tires. After October no more gasoline, though Mr. Shinwell has, as a special concession, agreed that we can use up what's left in November. After that, we shall have to learn to walk all over again.

Ireland...



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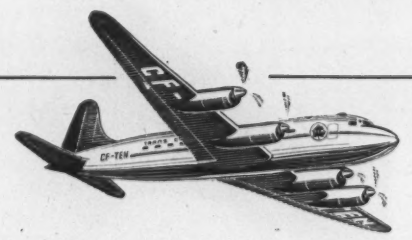

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

"I'm Home Early, Dear!": Railroads and Husbands Run on Schedules

By JOHN BELKNAP

WHEN the boss came out of his office at four o'clock and told Herb Fritchie that he might as well go home because they wanted to clean the place up for a little business party, Herb had an absurd sense of delight. Not that an unexpected hour's holiday meant so very much, but it was pleasant... like finding a bus ticket, or getting a free newspaper.

He was a tidy man so it took him only a moment to straighten the things on his desk and stuff any loose papers out of sight in the drawers. He picked his hat off the hat-rack, thanked Mr. Morgan carefully, wished him good evening and went out the door whistling softly.

It was a beautiful day he noticed when he got down to the street, and he had a satisfying sense of well-being. He glanced at his thickening figure in the reflection of a store window, hitched his shoulders, pulled down the front of his inexpensive suit and assumed the attitude of a man who leaves the office at four o'clock regularly.

He walked along to his regular bus stop, mildly surprised at the number of people on the streets at so early an hour. Watching them he wondered whether they were on their way back to their offices, or whether they were on their way home, as he was. It would certainly be wonderful to beat the five o'clock rush home, he thought, and began wondering just what he would do when he got there. He might cut the grass, or he and Marg might have supper and go to an early show, or he might do some of the chores she had been after him to get done for weeks . . . like sweeping the basement, or trying to fix the wobbly leg on the card-table.

The bus, when it came along, was more crowded than he'd really expected, but there was a seat left. The traffic was swelling to its sluggish rush-hour density but it wasn't too bad, and they made better time than usual. He felt sorry for the driver knowing that when he'd reached the end of his run he'd have to turn around and head back into the city for another dogged trip through the irksome flood of traffic.

Herb lived in a little bungalow on an insignificant street and when he got off at his corner he noticed immediately, and with pleasure, that it looked different, somehow. He examined this difference with interest as he walked along in the sun and came to the conclusion that there were more children out than there usually were when he came home, and fewer men. Also the street looked wider, and quiet without its quota of cars parked outside the little houses.

A Lawn To Be Cut

When he reached his own house he noticed that the small front lawn really did need to be cut. He unlocked his front door and strode in briskly, throwing his hat on the radiator.

"Hi, Marg!" he called, trying to sound casual but unable to keep the pleasure out of his voice.

"Herbie!" a muffled voice from the back room answered him. "Whatever are you doing home at this hour?"

Marg came hurrying along the hall from the back of the bungalow. She had on an old dressing gown and was wiping the remnants of cold cream off her rather attractive face. "You haven't lost your job?" she asked anxiously.

"Not likely," Herb grinned. "Just decided to leave early tonight. Glad to see me?"

"Of course, darling," Marg said, looking at him thoughtfully.

He found a dry spot on her face, kissed it and went past her toward the bedroom, taking off his coat as he went. "Thought I might cut the grass," he said, heading for the cupboard where he kept his old clothes.

Marg had followed him into the bedroom, and she started tidying up the dressing table, as though she didn't know exactly what to do. "Why didn't you phone and let me know you were coming home?" she asked, perplexed. "I'd have been dressed and had your dinner all ready for you." She screwed the top on a cold cream jar with unnecessary vigor and knocked over a box of dusting powder. "——!" she muttered, surveying the mess with mild exasperation.

"Hah! Been having a rest I see," Herb said gaily, noticing the rumpled bed.

"I was washing all morning," Marg said in a tired voice, "and after I'd done most of the ironing too I had about half an hour before it was time to start your supper. I thought I'd just close my eyes for a minute."

"Good story?" Herb asked, leaning over to read the title of the book lying on the bed and doing up his trousers at the same time.

"I've been trying to get a minute to read that book for weeks," Marg explained carefully. "It's supposed to be awfully good. Jean lent it to me nearly a month ago." She picked it up quickly, as though it were something forbidden, and began hastily straightening the bed. "I do wish you'd let me know you were coming home early," she remarked again. "I'd have had everything ready. Never mind, it won't take long to put supper on."

Still feeling pleased with himself Herb kissed her lightly. "Don't *worry*," he chided her. "I'm going to cut the grass. I'll find lots to do. I wouldn't have phoned and spoiled your rest for anything," he said, as an afterthought.

"But I didn't really have a rest," Marg protested, exasperation beginning to curl around her words. "It's just that I was tired and I thought five minutes. . ."

"Darling, don't get excited," Herb said cheerily "You'd almost think you weren't pleased to see me home early!" He went off down to the cellar and she heard him getting the lawn-mower out.

Marg finished dressing and went out to the kitchen to prepare the supper. She had a small roast she'd intended to cook that night, but with Herb already home it didn't seem sensible to start it now. She sighed unconsciously, thinking of the well-planned meal and wondered what she could give him.

"Supper Ready?"

She had scarcely set the table when Herb came in and sat down in the kitchen, watching her. "Lawn's finished," he said, "anything else I can do?"

She knew by his voice that he didn't want to do anything else. "Not a thing," she replied. "I'm cooking some bacon and eggs. They'll be ready in a minute."

Herb, restless, went over to the refrigerator and examined the contents. "Looks like a good roast of beef," he commented. "When are we going to have it?"

"I *was* going to cook it for tonight," Marg said, "but you came home too soon. I wouldn't have put it on to cook until now anyway," she went on irrelevantly, "so you needn't think I was just sleeping away the afternoon instead of getting your supper ready!"

Herb looked at her in surprise. "Who said you were?" he asked, bridling a little.

"Oh don't be so smug," Marg said sharply, annoyance welling up inside her. "You probably think that's all I do every afternoon . . . putter around, sleep and read . . . now don't you?" She was openly accusing.

"I never really thought much about it," Herb answered reasonably. "I think its swell if you do. You could have put the roast on anyway, and had supper at the usual time. It needn't have upset your whole day just because I got home a little earlier than usual." He looked gloomy, and she knew she was making him mad but she couldn't help going on.

"You always ask if supper's ready as soon as you get in," Marg said, "Now don't you? You like to have everything ready and just sit down!"

"Perhaps, but. . ."

"And I always have it ready, too, now don't I?" Marg persisted. "And I'm always dressed and tidy and the house is clean, isn't it?"

Herb didn't answer, unable to think of anything worth saying.

"You'll just have to eat these eggs and like them," Marg said righteously. "If you'd only phoned and told me you were coming I could have had everything ready."

Herb picked up his plate and stalked into the dining room. When Marg came in and sat down he looked at her sulkily, the pleasure gone out of the day. Then he started to smile a little, and he reached over and patted her hand. "Next time I'm getting off early I'll phone and let you know," he said.

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A Dish of Mushrooms For a Lady

By J. T. STORY

WHEN the aged Miss Agatha found the poison she was shocked.

"Dear, dear!" she said. "And he's really such a nice boy."

She blamed the wretched money. The little she had saved over the years, coupled with the legacy of Cousin John. The root of all evil, she thought, as she turned the ugly little bottle in her old pale hands. She really shouldn't have told Howard that she had made her will in his favor. But, of course, she had never dreamt—well, there was that boyish prank that had sent him to reform school. But murder! She really was shocked.

She tried to pronounce the name on the bottle, but it was in some foreign language. Only the word POISON stood out in bold English letters. She consulted her medical dictionary, the one that Cousin John had left along with his money.

—*has the effect of mushroom poisoning,* she read. Fancy, she thought, what will they think of next?

Agatha took the bottle out of the room and came back with it containing quite harmless water from the tap. Then she telephoned her lawyer.

The Distant Relative

Howard came in carrying a basket, as the lawyer went out. Howard was a very distant relative—very distant. Agatha had a remote and blushing recollection of something shocking that had happened to her cousin Florrie in Chatham many years ago. Howard had descended on Agatha just after she had received Cousin John's legacy.

Now she meant to let bygones be bygones and she said, very pleasantly: "Been shopping, Howard?"

Howard, whose face had managed to age two years for each of his thirty birthdays, scowled at the departing back of the lawyer.

"What did *he* want?" he asked.

"I have been changing my will," Agatha told him blandly.

Howard's face turned grey and put on another odd year or two. "Not—not the cat's home . . . "

"No," Agatha said. "I have decided to let you enjoy some of my money now. After all, I might live forever, mightn't I?"

Howard gulped and said yes, she might, but he did not seem very certain of it.

"So I've arranged with Mr. Longman for you to be paid four hundred dollars a month till my death."

"Four hundred dollars!"

"Yes. But when I die it stops and the residue goes . . . "

"To the cats' home," said Howard.

"But don't let's talk about money," Agatha said. "What have you been buying?"

Howard looked down at the basket and blushed—not with shame but with apprehension. "Mushrooms," he said.

Agatha's face expressed great delight. "How lovely! For me?"

"Yes—no, I mean. That is, I don't think they'd agree with you—"

Loving Care

"Nonsense, Howard," cried the old lady. "Everything agrees with a woman of my age. We've got nothing to lose, you know, like the young ones. No waist lines—"

"They're rather dangerous."

"Then I'll eat some first," Agatha said, "and you'll feel safe."

"I was thinking of you, Aunt," Howard said.

And he was thinking of her all through the meal. Beseeching her not to eat too many. Telling her not to drink water directly afterwards as it might bring indigestion. And after dinner he hastily adjourned to his room and emptied the poison bottle into the hand basin.

In the months that followed Miss Agatha was fussed over as she had never been fussed over before. Howard was full of fussiness. She must wear her shawl in the evening. She must let him help her up and down the stairs. She was not to go out alone. He even insisted on reading to her in the evening to safeguard her ageing eyes. Short of putting her in cold storage he did everything that he could possibly think of to preserve her good health.

The four hundred dollars he received each month satisfied all his tastes and allowed him to put a considerable amount beneath his mattress, but the worry of taking care of his aunt robbed him of all pleasure. He fervently wished he had put the mushroom plan into action a little sooner.

One day Agatha saw Howard putting a roll of notes under his mattress.

"Isn't that rather unwise, Howard?" she said. "There are so many dishonest people about. And money is so corrupting, I always think."

"Why worry," Howard scoffed. "Plenty more where this came from, eh?" And he laughed.

Agatha laughed with him. But if he had been at all discerning he would have detected a falseness in his aunt's laughter. For, after months of supplying her nephew with a generous allowance Miss Agatha was penniless. Cousin John's legacy had gone. Her personal savings had gone. And Howard had something like a small fortune under his mattress.

Howard was taken ill on a Thursday, which was the day the village doctor went over to the nearby market town. By the evening, when the doctor called, he was dead.

"What did he have for breakfast?" the doctor asked.

"Mushrooms," said the distressed Agatha.

"Aaaaah!" said the doctor. "Just as I thought."

"You don't mean—"

"Yes," said the doctor, patting the tearful old lady's shoulder.

"Dear me!" said Miss Agatha in shocked tones. "And he was such a nice boy."

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The clutching blackness making clear
Gold foxes running swiftly through
The sunbright leaves. Bleak emptiness
Affirms a tawny fullness, warm,
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Is measured by the pit of night,
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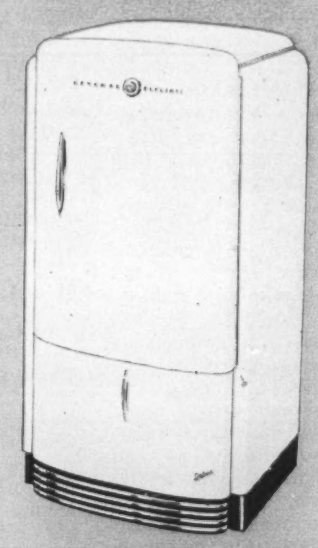

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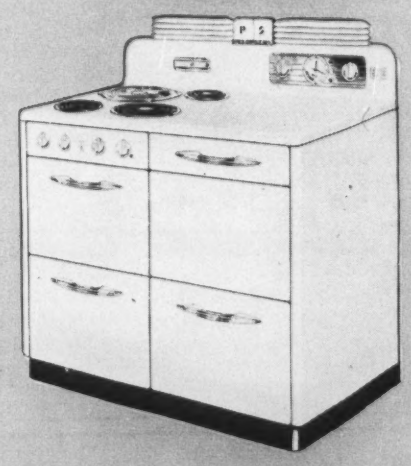

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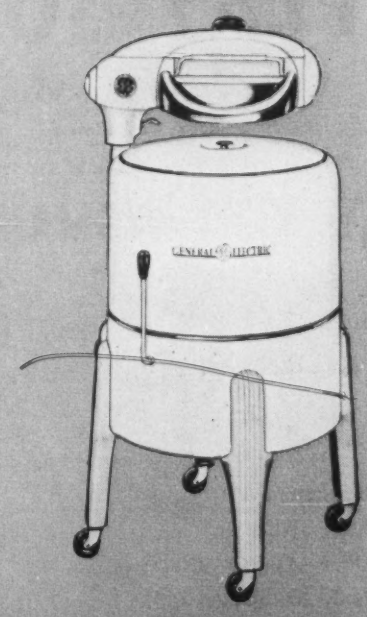

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Women's Symphony of Montreal Is Bringing Honor to Canada

By JOHN H. YOCOM

CANADA has been attracting considerable U.S. attention lately, what with a charming figure-skating champion, the renewal of the Ex on world-fair lines, a winning entry in the national beauty pageant. And soon the U.S. will hear an all-women Canadian symphony orchestra that is unlike any other in the nation and probably unlike any other in the world. Furthermore, it plays such a wide repertoire and performs at such high levels of talent and coordination that it compares favorably with any other in the Dominion. On Wednesday, Oct. 22, the 80-piece Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, under its permanent conductor, able Ethel Stark, will make its appearance in New York's Carnegie Hall.

The M.W.S.O. is a unique orchestral group. While there are many women string ensembles both on this continent and in Europe, full symphony orchestras composed entirely of women musicians are rare, and even those rare ones are conducted by men. So claim the Montreal boosters of the remarkable organization.

But music lovers in other parts of Canada who have heard it are boosters of the M.W.S.O. too. For one thing, critics find nothing in their playing to suggest that the women members are compromising in such matters as precision and tone in the woodwind section, or dramatic dynamics in the brasses, or full-bodied tonal foundations in the basses — assignments traditionally associated with men players. Masterful jobs are turned out whether the work being rendered is by Beethoven with broad and noble tone, or Debussy or Delius with the delicate beauty of strings soaring high, or by Wagner with trumpets, trombones, tuba and percussion building up to an all-out, *fortissimo* climax.

The Carnegie Hall appearance will establish another record for the Montreal orchestra, for, it is claimed, they will be the first Canadian symphony ever to play outside the Dominion. The invitation to play in the most famous concert hall in the western hemisphere reflects honor both upon Montreal and Canada. As in all good orchestras, any honors that come must be shared with their conductors, and Ethel Stark, who Toronto music-lovers will recall guest-conducted the T.S.O. so well last year, is deserving of perhaps more than the usual share. Good-looking Ethel Stark knows her conducting business and convinces her well-disciplined players of the fact. Her interpretations show intelligence; her beat has a fluency and sureness. She has ability to pick off accents here and there and get the proper response from the proper section handling the relevant theme.

The M.W.S.O. will give their first concert of the season in Montreal at Plateau Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. Then the full complement of the orchestra, 80 women in all, will entrain for New York City a few days before their concert the following Wednesday, in time for a final dress rehearsal. Toronto will have an opportunity of hearing the unique organization at Massey Hall on Dec. 1.

New Courses at Conservatory

With the opening of the new season, the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto announces a number of new courses for music students. The internationally famous teacher and singer, Emmy Heim, is to give a course on the "Interpretation of German Lieder" with each lecture devoted to the songs of a single composer — Mozart, Brahms, Schumann, Strauss and others. In connection with the Opera School, two courses will be directed by Nicholas Goldschmidt: a Chamber Chorus, limited to 34 voices, for the production of sacred and secular choral music, and a course for "Coaches for Operatic Literature." Of special interest to string players is the new course to be given by Isaac Mamott on "Ensemble and Orchestral Technique."

Sir Ernest MacMillan, assisted by sixty voices from the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, is presenting a lecture-recital on Sept. 23 in aid of the Coventry Cathedral Organ Fund, 8.30 p.m. in Metropolitan United Church, Queen and Church Streets, Toronto. Taking as his theme "Bach's Catechism," Sir Ernest will discuss the great liturgical melodies of Luther and his followers which Bach used to create his immortal chorales and organ choral-preludes.

Unhurried and Clean-cut

The highlight of last week's Prom concert was the outstanding U.S. pianist, Edith Schiller, playing the much-bandied-about "Rhapsody in Blue", with her husband, Harry Farbman, violinist and onetime associate conductor of the St. Louis Symphony, leading the orchestra. If one were to pick the performance apart, the old criticism of volume balance between orchestra and piano would have to be noted. However, for radio listeners separate mikes probably corrected that. For radio and arena listeners the orchestra turned out an unhurried, clean-cut interpretation, and if it cloaked the piano at times, the pleasing effect was not seriously disturbed. But, in the Grieg A minor piano concerto, such neglect of balance did have unfortunate consequences. Technique was a joy to hear but Miss Schiller's skilful phrasing and general expression, equally necessary to listening enjoyment, were often lost in orchestral background.

The C.B.C.'s International Service has commissioned Alexander Brott to write a symphonic suite descriptive of Canada. Its five movements will deal with the Dominion's distinctive cultural zones—Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, and B.C.

Geza de Kresz and Norah Drewett (S.N., Aug. 9) will give a recital at the Clarkson Community Hall (Lakeshore Highway and Clarkson Road) on Saturday evening, Sept. 27. This is a new venture on the part of the Clarkson-Lorne Park Women's Institute to decentralize the opportunities for hearing top-notch music. It will be the first recital given by the de Kresz's since their return from Europe.

The Toronto Philharmonic Choir, formerly the Toronto Victory Choir, Robert S. Hately conducting, began rehearsals again last week. An interesting program has been chosen for this season's concert to be held on Feb. 12, 1948, in Massey Hall.

A symphonic composition contest, open to all Canadians, is being sponsored by Saint Mary's College, 1180 rue Bleury, Montreal. First prize: $500; second: $200. Works must be at least 20 minutes in length and scored for full orchestra. The deadline is Jan. 1, 1948. Winning compositions will be performed by L'Orchestre des Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal.

THE THEATRE

Blackstone's Magic Not Spell-Binding

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

THE trouble about magic is that it wears off. Perhaps, if you have never seen a magician before, you may think that Mr. Blackstone's performance at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week and next is exciting, but I found it tedious. In fact it had not enough magic to keep me for the second half of the performance when, for all I know, things may have looked up. The first half was not up to the standard, either in dexterity or showmanship, that is set by many night-club entertainers.

There were all the familiar tricks:

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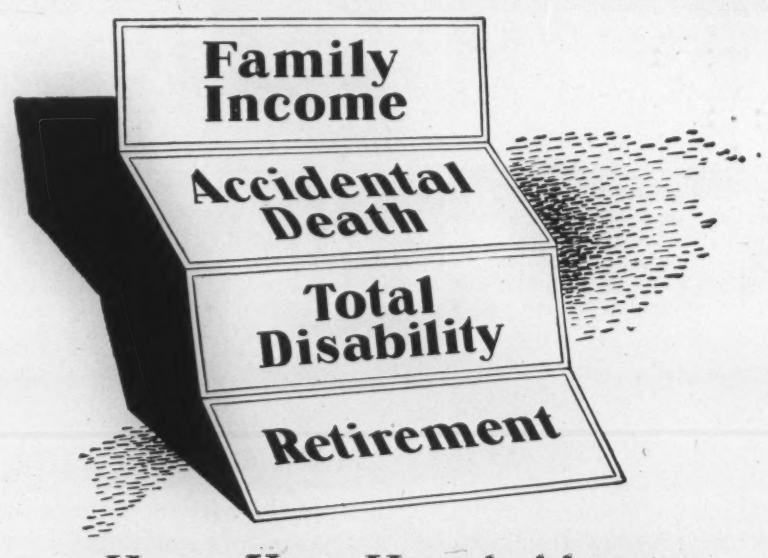

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the watch, volunteered from the audience, that disappears and then turns up together with a rabbit inside a whiskey bottle; the girl who disappears from a barrel and is discovered in a balloon (or vice versa); the great levitation act (only the hoop did not *quite* go all around the floating figure); and so forth. I found my eyes wandering from the tricks to the girls who were draped around the stage most of the time. Perhaps this was what Mr. Blackstone really intended, but it is not the mark of a great magician.

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THE FILM PARADE

Sam Goldwyn's 3 Million Dollar Study of the Veteran Problem

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Best Years of Our Lives" didn't turn up locally until two years after it was launched on its prize-winning career. Its subject matter—the return of the war veteran to civilian life—has been considerably worked over in the interval and the public, whose memory is notoriously short where veterans are concerned, may feel that the whole topic has lost its urgency and importance.

This state of complacency is constantly in need of jogging; and the Sam Goldwyn film retains, after two years, enough of its original freshness and honest anger to remind us that the war veteran should still be somebody's concern beside his own. Except for isolated sequences, to be sure, it is never as good, or as honest, or even as entertaining a picture as it sets out to be. It is over-long and over-slick and like most three million dollar productions it reflects the Hollywood obsession that anything that is worth doing is worth almost any amount of overdoing. What is obviously needed was a good, competent cutting editor who could look three million dollars in the face without blanching. Such an expert might have eliminated forty-five minutes from the running time and at the same time shortened the disparity between the film's quality and its record of Academic Awards.

He would, of course, have left standing Frederic March's now famous and very funny drinking and hangover scenes, the engaging domestic passages between March and Myrna Loy, and March's encounters, at once so amiable and so painful, with his banker-boss—in fact, practically every scene in which Fredric March appears. He could hardly have sacrificed any of those early anguishing sequences in which the handless veteran Homer Parcher (played by handless veteran Harold Russell) attempts to adjust himself to the solicitude of his stricken family; or the funny yet wretched scenes which show an ex-air-captain and Pacific hero (Dana Andrews) trying to fit himself into one of the minor hells of American mercantilism. All these early sequences are acutely observed, soundly written and expertly acted. But when the film has to make its own adjustments to its special world it loses its firm and lively touch and becomes garrulous and uncertain, like a visitor who has overstayed his time and can't figure out how to bring things to a conclusion.

Nevertheless "The Best Years of Our Lives" is a picture worth seeing. Its plot-solutions may be conventional and pat but its approach to its problem is genuinely concerned and angry and courageous.

No Strain, No Worry

In some ways it is probably an advantage to foreign producers that they rarely have three million dollars to lavish on a single film. They don't have to strain and worry under the awful pressure of budget or try to figure out how many authors can be made to dance on the point of a plot, or study every possible risk of public prejudice their investment may have to run. They can be reasonably light and casual about the whole enterprise, trusting to their own inventiveness, and to human rather than to production resources. I haven't any figures on the French production "The Well Digger's Daughter," so it's only a surmise that it could easily have been financed out of the petty cash reserve set aside for "The Best Years of Our Lives." Yet it is an altogether charming picture, which handles the portentous subject of illegitimacy with tenderness, wisdom and a wonderfully becoming touch of French levity.

Foot for foot, "The Well Digger's Daughter" probably assays just as high in calculated hokum as Hollywood's "To Each His Own" which discussed the same problem. But whereas the predicament of the well-digger's daughter is hardly more than a secondary theme, the anguish of the chemist's daughter in "To Each His Own" takes precedence over everything else. Yet the French picture, with its tongue-in-cheek approach to the customs and conventions surrounding bastardy, presents a far more compassionate and warmly human study of the whole problem than the heavily emotional American film. "The Well-Digger's Daughter" owes a great deal of its charm, to be sure, to the performance of the late great Raimu. But the liveliness and flexibility of the French intelligence (which Raimu never failed to demonstrate on the screen) are infused through every part of this slight and simple story.

In "Cry Wolf" Errol Flynn accuses Barbara Stanwyck of being a cold and scheming fortune-hunter. Barbara for her part makes it clear that she suspects him of planning to steal a two million dollar inheritance, of holding her husband for torture, and of pushing his niece out of a second-storey window. "Somehow we seem to have built up a wall between us," Errol complains at this point. Everything is cleared up finally, in what is probably the most foolish dénouement ever worked out by a mystery writer who had come to the end of his wits.

SWIFT FILM REVIEW

GONE WITH THE WIND. Scarlett O'Hara again, in a revival that doesn't deny you, or let you off, a single minute of the original four hours. With Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh.

WELCOME, STRANGER. Barry Fitzgerald and Bing Crosby in what amounts to a lay version of their clerical success, "Going My Way." Pleasant if slightly repetitious entertainment.

BRUTE FORCE. Mark Hellinger follows up his successful "The Killers" with a picture that is quite as violent as its predecessor but doesn't come up to its standards in any other respect. With Hume Cronyn, Burt Lancaster.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Screen version of the Dickens novel, directed by David Lean with exceptional fidelity and imagination. With John Mills, Valerie Hobson.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Leisurely Methods of "La Grande Cuisine" Bow to Modern Tempo

By OLIVER DAWNEY

I REMEMBER vividly the old-time chefs—men of incredible fussiness, insisting on intricate and laborious preparations; on straining and re-straining soups and sauces to obtain smoothest texture and tasting and re-tasting; stubbornly refusing to prepare any dish unless they were provided with every ingredient down to the most insignificant item. However, they upheld the tradition of Soyer, that gifted chef, inventor of the first field-kitchen during the Crimean War of 1854, and of craftsmen like Escoffier, chef to the late Queen Victoria. They were kindly but exacting, severe but inspiring.

Thinking one day recently of the changes which have taken place in the culinary art, I determined to revisit a great department store kitchen with which I was very familiar, in order to compare modern food preparation and service with my recollections of traditional methods.

There, in the centre of the vast kitchen I found the chef writing his order lists, preparing menus, etc. I knew how he would presently leave his desk and go systematically along the steam table for a final inspection, tasting, criticizing, re-arranging, so that everything would be ready to supply the needs of the army of customers who would soon be ordering lunch.

Meantime I would refresh my memory of the "side shows", or supply services. Vegetable room — well stocked as usual. One hundred and fifty bags of potatoes—they'd soon be gone! In a place like this they use an average of forty bags daily. Here's the electrically driven potato-machine rasping off the skins, after which scullery-maids remove the eyes and fill the immense barrels in readiness for "boiled", "mashed", "French-fried", etc. Here, too, is that labor-saving machine which turns seven to eight bushels of cabbage into "cole slaw" every day.

Backstage

Ice-cream room in full working order, strawberry, vanilla, water-ice. Next, a glance into the big bake-shop; a few pleasant words with the head pastry-chef; ovens all going; cakes, pies, scones, biscuits, rolls; and a swarm of bakers and helpers. A huge three-decker truck loaded with tempting things for the down-stairs pastry-counter. Two men steer it adroitly to the goods elevator.

Butcher's shop. Head butcher and three men slicing ham and bacon on the machine. A sausage machine as well. They make their own. Then again, the fish room. Oysters being opened and fish being filleted neatly enough to satisfy even Soyer himself! The store room has its usual glorious display of bottles, canned goods, jars, row on row, shelf after shelf up to the ceiling; though it's only one of several store-rooms.

Next, the dish-room — plates, saucers, soup-bowls pouring from the machines so hot that drying seems needless. Despite all precautions, breakages are considerable, so that replacements sometimes run to ninety per cent annually. Silver room opposite; another machine going, and silver all bright and shining. Boxing-room—not devoted to pugilism, but to packing eatables in trim cardboard boxes to be sent away. Spacious chill-rooms too — meat, eggs, fruit, milk, butter, in profusion.

Now things are getting lively in the main kitchen which supplies, not only the restaurant, but the cafeteria; also, the staff's cafeteria and a popular lunch counter downstairs.

The Master Chef

Once again I turned to other aspects of "the big show"! A line of cooks and assistants with an extremely lengthy electric range behind them, and a long steam-table before them, are resolutely facing a lengthening line of insistent waitresses, who give their orders, load their trays, and make their journey onward from soups to fish; to meats; to entrees; to vegetables; and away round to puddings, pastries, ice creams, beverages, salads, until they finally vanish from the giant kitchen with its strenuous atmosphere into the cool deliberate calm of the dining room, where tables are filling up rapidly.

Alert but imperturbable, the chef stands near the range, while steam hisses, broilers sizzle, stock-pots bubble, dish and silver machines rumble as the midday tempo increases. And chefs of bygone days would have been gratified to see steaks being broiled, *not fried*, as still happens far too often; while instead of the general utility gravy which too frequently serves all purposes, they would have seen special beef gravy served with roast beef, special lamb gravy with roast lamb and so forth, as was customary in their day.

Furthermore the sauce served with the fish was a veritable "Tartare" of which even the great Careme would have been proud; while the clear soup combined essential strength with that transparent clarity insisted upon by chefs of the old regime. Orders seem unending, and staffs incline to become flurried, but nothing gets out of hand.

"Butcher, more lamb chops," calls the chef; and again "Baker, more patty-shells," . . . "Give that girl a hand, she can't carry all that in on one tray" . . . "Take it easy now, don't get fussed up" . . . "Change that order, Joe—she said 'ham', not 'lamb'" . . . "More plates up, boys!" . . . "What? He wants it rare? Why didn't you say so?" . . . "You've forgotten your slice of lemon on that fish!"

Rapid Service

By degrees the rush of business moves to a kind of climax, but as two o'clock approaches a tapering off is noticeable. After that hour "late-orders" come intermittently. Clearing away and cleaning up commence, while activity begins to shift to that section of the kitchen from which a vast number of afternoon teas would presently be despatched.

The manager strolls in and announces, "Pretty good today, chef." (I know from past experience that the number of meals served usually runs well into four figures.)

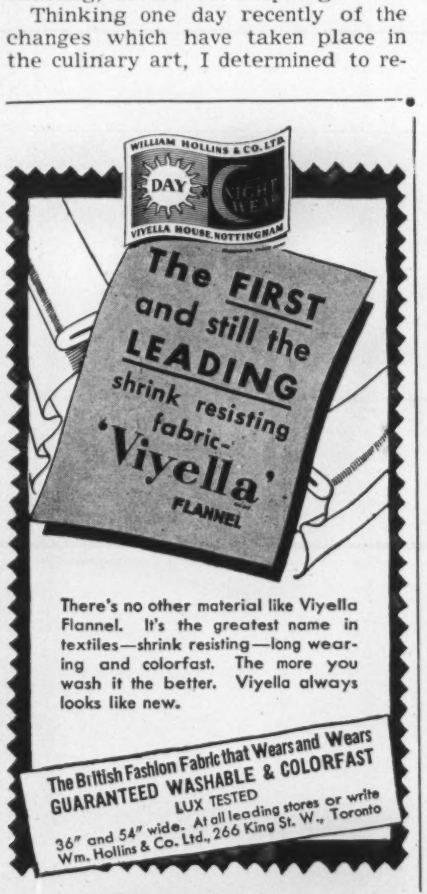
"Yes, it seemed to me fully up to average," replies the chef as they walk away to take lunch together and talk business, for departmental store chefs are generally more closely in contact with costs of production, scales of prices, profits and food-market fluctuations, than chefs of former days.

Today's manager and chef of a large scale kitchen study popular food psychology until experience shows them just how far the fine standards of old-time cookery meet the requirements of this age of ours. They succeed in producing wholesome attractive meals even though some of the subtle finishing touches of the earlier period may be lacking; for modern needs create new standards.

"If Soyer or Escoffier could have been here just now," I reflected, "they might, perhaps, have deplored the rapidity with which in this hurried age food is served and consumed, for quick eating is undoubtedly a transgression against the laws of gastronomy."

Probably Soyer would have demanded more garnishing, more decoration, at both of which he excelled. In fact, one of his most superb dishes is known to have had a garniture which included cockscombs, truffles, mushrooms, olives, asparagus, sweetbreads and green mangoes! Yet it seems to me that in Soyer's time there was a tendency to over-ornamentation. At the present time, people are inclined to favor food that looks like itself, rather than like a food design.

Of course, every item on the modern menu may not be strictly in accordance with the recipes in vogue in bygone times, and some persons even maintain that cookery has deteriorated. In reality, it's not a question of deterioration, but a question of transformation, for cookery, like all other forms of human activity, has to obey the laws of universal change.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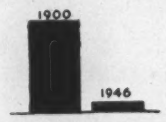

since 1900. Few now die from scarlet fever or smallpox.

But only through constant vigilance

can these gains be held. Recently, when diphtheria immunization was neglected in some parts of the country, cases and deaths in those sections began increasing. *It's up to you to help keep your children safe!*

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Since the first successful vaccination against smallpox in 1796, medical science has made tremendous progress toward a safer life for children. Among the more important steps in this progress have been the relatively recent development of methods to protect children against other dangerous communicable diseases through immunization.

Diphtheria immunization began to be used on a nationwide scale about 1921. Specific measures for the control of whooping cough have achieved wide use even more recently. As for measles, there are substances which, if used after exposure to this disease, may give temporary immunity or result in a lighter case. Furthermore, injections for diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw), and whooping cough today are often combined.

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Down the Grand Canyon With The Ineluctable Mule, Juanita

By BABS BROWN

I'D brought my jodhpurs along and it seemed a shame not to go. Expeditions left every day, they told me. All I had to do was make the arrangements at the hotel. When I saw my man about a mule and stated my desire to descend the canyon the next day, he said, *"No kidding!"* and over his face there spread a curious mixture of incredulity and a rather evil smirk of enjoyment.

It appeared there were two trips—one of six hours out to a plateau half way down the canyon, the other of eight and a half hours, right to the bottom of the gorge and the shores of the Colorado river itself. As both trips cost the same, departed at the same hour in the morning and would presumably leave me equally stiff, I decided on the long one. I was told to present myself at the corral the next morning at nine o'clock sharp.

Breakfasting in my riding clothes, I found people's reactions to my intended trip a little disturbing. They seemed to range all the way from derisive cries of "You fool, you!" Some acquaintances were generous enough to concede that the view from the bottom of the canyon was reputedly unsurpassed, while others cheerfully remarked that the temperature on the trail had been climbing to well over a hundred and women were continually fainting.

It seemed I would need a hat.

Procuring a hat meant descending into the bowels of the hotel where dwelt a large female who somehow looked as if she should be selling corsets. After unlocking several doors we came to the place where the hats were kept. I chose a large western, if rather tired-looking affair. "Fifty cents for the rent and three dollars for the deposit!" snapped the guardian of the headgear. "If we didn't lock 'em up and insist on the deposit we wouldn't have a hat left!" Judging from the tiers of brims in the cupboards these two precautions seemed to be proving successful.

Mules Are Unsocial

At nine o'clock I met my mule in the corral. Her name was Juanita and we regarded each other with singular lack of enthusiasm. We were divided up into small parties, each with a guide, and after being duly photographed, we began the descent. Our guide told us that we were to mind all his instructions, keep our feet in the stirrups, give our animals their heads—they knew the way, ha, ha — and whenever standing still to keep them facing outwards as a mule might back off a narrow trail but had seldom been known to fall off face first.

The trail is steep, zigzagging down the side of the canyon. Sometimes it's less than four feet wide without even a low stone wall or rim of rock on the outside edge. The hair-pin bends are many, and you lose five thousand feet in four miles in three hours! You stop every mile or so to rest both riders and mules. At one such stop, while I was obediently facing Juanita outwards, she caught sight of an enticing clump of green stuff growing just below the outer edge of the path. To my horror she stretched out her neck and reached down for it. This gave me an uninterrupted view down a mule's neck of fifteen hundred feet of sheer rock! I was scared to pull her head up as this might produce a clash of wills and upset an otherwise fairly friendly relationship.

Another little dodge of Juanita's was to give a sort of combination shake and shiver which started in her front teeth, passed along her neck, into her tummy and came out at the end of her tail. When this happened going round steep bends, I had a mild form of hysterics. Juanita, with all her other little peculiarities was a slow walker. When urged to hurry (I wasn't going to be left behind, no not I,) she would break into a stumbling lope that shook the fillings out of my teeth. She lit out with her back feet at anything close behind her and bit at anything that might be passing in front. Apart from that she was a nice animal.

As with any other large freak of nature the Grand Canyon is so stupendous that it requires a little time to take it all in. During that trip down it grew on me all right—but then so, I felt sure, would Juanita.

However, it seems that the human mind (and frame) can adjust to anything, and after the first terrifying mile or so we began to appreciate the scenery. It is perfectly true that the view as it unfolds down the sides of the canyon is unsurpassed. You get a repetition of the colors in the painted desert—blue, mauve, pink and green rocks. Sometimes these colors are blended. At other times they are streaked as if with a giant palette knife. Emerald patches of vegetation grow in the fissures and crevices and juniper trees cling wildly to hanging crags. Towering masses of boulders loom against the sky. They are shaped like battleships and cathedrals, sphinxes and pyramids and twisted human forms. Beside the trails grow yucca and century plants — the latter called Candles of the Lord.

At last, three and a half hours after we left the corral, weary, dusty but triumphant, we reached the shores of the Colorado river. There it was, swift and yellow—too thick to drink, too thin to plow—the cause of all this terrific erosion. It is said to carry down nearly one million tons of sand and silt every twenty-four hours. There it was, and it was evil looking and rather scary. As we raised our eyes up the canyon and saw what that river had done; as we thought of that gorge, eighteen miles wide in places, and two hundred and seventeen miles long; as we saw the mountains reaching up, a mile high from either shore, we felt puny and phony, and suddenly, very, very glad that this mighty, wicked-looking river that had been getting away with all this for millions of years had finally met its match at Boulder Dam.

The Non-Participants

We were too hot to eat the lunches strapped on the mules' backs, but we sucked oranges and bathed our feet in the silty water. We only stayed by the river about half an hour and returned by the same trail as we had come. On the way back I almost wished I had brought a library book. Going up was much less nerve-racking than going down and the mules took it at a much slower pace.

Just as things were getting a little too tame, the sky above us darkened suddenly, the rain came down, the lightning flashed and the thunder began playing around the walls of the Canyon. "Does the lightning ever make the mules nervous?" I asked. And our cowboy answered, "Yep." But the skies cleared almost as quickly as they had darkened and the rest of the ascent was uneventful.

The smart thing to do at the hotels on the South Rim is to wander down—around five-thirty of an evening, to the corral and watch the mule trains returning. After the best part of nine hours in the saddle, quite a few of us, after dismounting, fell flat on our faces. Those of us who could manage to walk developed a gait that brought tears to the eyes. Tears of laughter in the eyes of the onlookers, that is. Each rock of different hue had its own similar hue of dust which had blown into our faces on the trail. It had rained. Our hats had blown off onto the backs of our necks. We had pushed them on again and our hair had fallen down underneath.

We were bruised, hot, thirsty and crippled, but as we passed through the ranks of those cool, clean, cocktailed tourists, we had nothing for them but a patronizing smile. *They* wouldn't have something to talk about forever after — *they* hadn't been down the Grand Canyon on a mule!

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TREND OF FASHION

Freedom of Choice Stressed by "Renaissance of Fashion" Show

By BERNICE COFFEY

SELDOM has a fashion season been ushered in with so much hubbub as that of Fall, 1947. Style, or fashion, is inextricably bound up in our modern civilization. Within the memory of many people now living hoop skirts and bustles created a similar furore, the same cries of "Dictatorship!" Hoops and bustles made their appearance in an era when ready-made clothes were unheard of, and clothes were made by the family seamstress under the direction of the person who would wear them. If ever there was a time when a woman could prove her rugged individualism on the clothes question, those were the days.

But few chose to do so. Women then, as now, wanted to be "in style". And they were—even though doorways, staircases and chairs of the Victorian era had to be made wider to accommodate the wide hoop skirts of the ladies of those days.

Style is a living, changing thing that touches almost every aspect of modern living. How many owners of cars would choose a car with the square box-like lines typical of the 1925 automobile in preference to one of the streamlined beauties of 1947?

Now that the fall style shows are under way, women at last are having an opportunity to see first-hand the results of the style revolution about which there has been so much advance sound and fury. One of the first of these affairs was Simpson's "Renaissance of Fashion" show and tea.

Things In Common

From the first group of winter street clothes (all in Beauvais Malaga, a warm wine tone) to the bridal scene finale, the show was carefully and expertly edited to show the richness of variety offered by the new clothes. There was the slender silhouette. There was the full silhouette of the wasp waist and skirt that measures many yards around the hem. The only things they all had in common were the longer skirt, the small-looking waist, the softer shoulder line.

A black broadcloth coat held close to the figure was followed by a swashbuckling great coat of intense blue velour with full swinging back. Instead of a hat the model wore a fascinator of caramel mesh edged with small gold discs, tied snugly to the head casque fashion. The wide shawl collar of fur is seen, after a long absence, on some of this winter's coats.

The full impact of the new elegance was apparent in the afternoon group. A black crepe dress had a circular skirt that was tucked from the hips to within an inch of its hem, a demure fitted bodice emphasized by the high pointed neckline. Another dress of bronze satin has a deep draped cowl back, folds at front and back of the skirt. It was worn with a black velvet "Merry Widow" hat, and it is difficult to imagine a more beautiful costume for the mother of a bride, or a guest at a gala afternoon reception. The airy grace of an ankle length dress of reseda crepe with accordion pleated skirt and top was spiced with a tangerine scarf.

Simpson's lovely child models almost stopped the show. Obviously untrained, their wide-eyed artlessness, completely captured the audience. A blonde member of the very young set was dressed in a royal blue coat with a wine velvet poke bonnet which had wine and blue ostrich tips on the brim, and she carried a wine velvet muff. A sweet little brunette was ready for a party in a white eyelet ballerina dress with a flounce around the hem of the long skirt. White ballet shoes. Another miniature charmer with upswept hair-do and bangs appeared in a hoop-skirted party dress of pink plaid taffeta with an off-the-shoulder line.

"More" Hat

Side-to-side width, fuller crowns are some of the devices adopted by hat designers to balance the elongation of the new silhouette. Sally Victor's Flemish type hat is done in gold brocade, embroidered, jewelled, and swathed with green veiling. Laddi Northridge uses the wide sweep of two wings across the upturned brim of a hat to give the desired width. Pink plumes shading into beige at their tips are mounted on the brim of a caramel brown felt hat by Walter Florell.

Lamé, brocade, lace, slipper satin, taffeta, the most elegant and precious fabrics in the lexicon of fashion, will glorify the gala events of the coming social season. A white brocade evening dress by the American designer, Ben Reig, is trimmed with jet beads and narrow black velvet ribbon. Andre's full skirted sombre green net dress has tiny sequin bows scattered over the skirt and around the decolletage. For the slim sophisticate Christian Dior does a black wool dress with accordion pleated skirt, more accordion pleating across the bosom and a cape lined with royal blue satin. Underlining the varied evening theme is Nettie Rosenstein's green satin waltz dress with three-quarter length sleeves that are cuffed. Jacques Fath of Paris was represented by a white satin two-piece dress, long skirt accordion pleated, jacket trimmed with gold sequins and padding over the hips calling attention to the wasp waist above.

Models wore Elizabeth Arden's new make-up shades "Red Cactus" and "Desert Pink", and everyone at the show received a "Red Cactus" lip pencil.

An excellent show most intelligently conceived and presented to give the audience a comprehensive picture of the great changes that have taken place in the past months.

• •

TORONTO SYMPHONY FASHION SHOW

JUDITH EVELYN, Canadian born star of Broadway, has cancelled a week's appearance in the Middle West to appear in Toronto at Massey Hall, October 2 as commentator of "Overture to Fashion," mammoth fashion extravaganza being presented as part of Symphony Week by the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Miss Evelyn's willingness to come to her former home city without thought of remuneration solves completely the problem of the sponsors of the fashion show of getting a "name" big enough to draw the crowds without digging too deeply into the proceeds of the fashion show. These are earmarked to help cover the Orchestra's $60,000 deficit. That the "name" should be a Canadian is so much the better.

Tickets for "Overture to Fashion," in which all large Toronto stores are participating, with music by members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, will be available at Massey Hall after September 22, and before then from any member of the Orchestra's Women's Committee.

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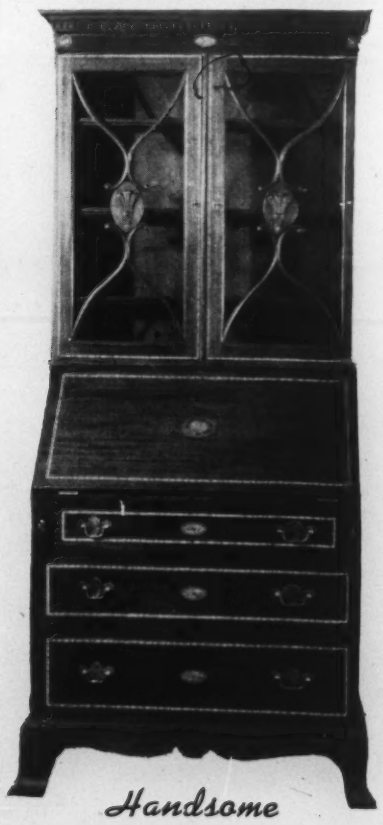

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CONCERNING FOOD

Little White Lies Are Legitimate Domestically, not Commercially

By JANET MARCH

EVER since the first caveman yanked home to his woman the wild deer he had killed by clubbing it on the forehead it has been the pleasure of the female sex to fix up tasty dishes. A good part of the fun down the centuries has been concerned with making the less choice bits taste like the finest cuts. You know that proud look on the face when the family declares a boiling chicken masquerading as a roaster to be very good. Sometimes the little woman confesses her tricks, but more often she doesn't—it might be harder to deceive her dupes in the future if she did.

In fact practising deceit in cooking is a long inherited trait, and cook books are full of aids for making round steak taste like sirloin, instructions as to how to simmer and flavor and, if needs be, dunk the result in a sauce. It comes then as no shock to anyone who juggles with making a food budget encircle the bulk of rising costs that some restaurant owners indulge in the same pranks as individual housewives. Not long ago the President of Local 7, A.F.L. Master Chefs, Cooks, and Pastry Cooks announced that the public "was being gypped right and left, paying fancy prices for things they do not even get." He cited cod, masquerading as sole, ordinary beef described as Red Brand, hamburg full of cereal starch and nearly devoid of meat, pork sausage which never saw a pig, and liver which came from an old beef not a young calf.

Perhaps people who live in rooms and never market or cook and eat all their meals out believe what they read on a menu without reference to price. Anyone who stands on the customer side of a meat counter these days knows that you can't get real calves' liver and bacon on a fifty cent table d'hôte meal unless the restaurant owner is engaged in charity rather than profit making.

As for the poor old sole he is seldom there in the flesh, even if you are eating in a restaurant high above the cliffs of Dover. In England it is most often a plaice, but in this country, where generally speaking people don't know as much about varieties of fish as they do in the sea-girt British Isles, a thin slice of cod or haddock slips economically into the pan instead.

The President of Local 7 wants the public to be informed truthfully of what they are eating and it is an excellent idea. After all when you practise deceit on the family by dropping an extra large amount of bread crumbs into the meat loaf you are saving money for the eater's own good, but when you buy meat balls in a restaurant which are only one-quarter meat you are assisting the proprietor's pocket book, which is a different proposition. Let's hope the honestly-seeking Union wins its point.

In the meantime you had better brush up on all possible means of economy in the home unless you like your monthly bank statement printed vividly in red.

The best way to make a piece of not too interesting cod taste like a dish dreamed up by a French chef is to scallop it.

Scalloped Fish

White sauce
2 cups of boiled flaked cod or haddock
½ onion chopped finely
¼ of a green pepper chopped
½ cup of grated cheese
¼ cup of bread crumbs
1½ tablespoons of fat

Melt the fat and cook the onion and green pepper in it gently till they are soft. Arrange the fish in a shallow baking dish and stir the pepper and onion into the white sauce and pour onto the fish. Sprinkle with the cheese and bread crumbs and brown in the oven.

Swiss Steak

2 pounds of lean round steak
2 cups of stewed tomatoes
3 medium onions
4 tablespoons of flour
Pepper, salt
3 tablespoons of fat
2 stalks of celery
1 teaspoon of Worcester sauce

Mix the flour, salt and pepper together and rub it into the meat. Heat the fat and brown the meat on both sides in it. Then add the tomatoes, the onions sliced, the celery chopped and the Worcester sauce. Put into a covered baking dish and cook in a slow oven for two to three hours. If the gravy is not sufficiently thick then melt another tablespoon of fat, add a tablespoon of flour and brown it, then stir into the gravy in the pan with the meat.

One of the best ways to make small bits and pieces of left-over meat look attractive is to jelly them. Cut up the meat, removing the fat. A variety of meats gives you an even better flavor, so if you have half a cup of ham and a small amount of cold lamb and perhaps a cupful of meat off the carcass of a chicken, just put them all together. Hard-boil three eggs and cut them in quarters, and either parboil a red pepper and slice it, or use some canned pimentoes. Soak a tablespoonful of gelatin in a little cold water and add to it a canful of consommé and a cupful of boiling water. Stir till the gelatin is all dissolved and then pour over the meat and eggs. Set in a mould in the refrigerator.

• •

PLEA TO SPRING POETS

WRITE not of daffodils that gild
The dell or dewy slope,
But treat for us creatively
A box of laundry soap.

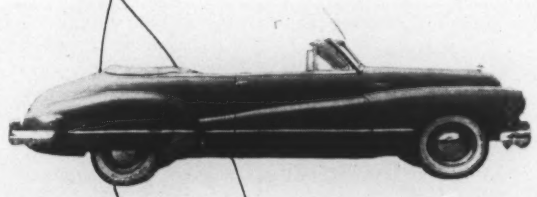
Write not of violets so sweet,
Or lilies in the vales,
But rather let your subtle pen
Depict a keg of nails.

Write not of crocus buds, but shops
That burst with merchandise,
Our eyes through yours will then see what
They cannot otherwise.

JOYCE LANSBURY

The Red Feather in the print of this striking black dress has been borrowed from the motif adopted by the Welfare Federation for its approaching campaign. The print, designed by Bruck, is seen to advantage in the slender figure-defining lines of the black crêpe afternoon dress which was specially created by Lawrence Sperber to display the beauty of the print. The hat, inspired by the feather theme, is by Lola Lanyi.

as smart as . . .



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THE OTHER PAGE

Our New Middle-Class

By C. J. EUSTACE

IT IS the habit of those who can look back over twenty years, to expect that the future will unfold itself in terms of the "normality" of the past. This is entirely an illusion, not only because time itself spells change, but because we are all living through the throes of a social revolution.

During the past twenty years, but more especially since the war, we are challenged by the spectacle of an entirely new middle-class. The existence and social significance of this new class has been recognized and studied more in the United States (and in Germany before the war) than in Canada and England. In one sense, the increase in the number of the people who belong to this new middle-class is encouraging, since their existence disproves Marx's theory that the last phase of the world-wide revolution would be the final conflict between only two remaining classes—the wealthy bourgeoisie or capitalists, and the proletariat. And yet Marx's prophecy could still come true, if we allow ourselves to neglect the wants and ambitions of this new middle-class, if we ignore their existence, or forget their aspirations for security.

What, then, is the new middle-class? They are the ever-increasing numbers of technical, administrative, and service personnel who are needed by our highly complex, modern, economic system. This new class is, of course, no new phenomenon in the sense that it is an overnight growth. But its numbers and increasing importance confront us to-day with a good many new problems.

It consists mainly of salaried employees of all grades, skilled technicians, and officials, all of whom stand midway between the workers and employers. In Germany, between 1907 and 1925, this group increased by 111%, although the workers, during the same period, increased by only 12%. In England, salaried employees increased by 56%, and the workers by only 7%. In the U.S.A. both social groups increased considerably, salaried employees by 83%, and workers by 38%. In 1930 for every 100 industrial *workers* in Germany there were 15.4 employees of the new middle-class; in England there were 10.8 per 100, in France 10.7. Similar figures are not available for Canada, but the percentages will probably be analogous.

The new middle-class differs from the old middle-class. The old European middle-class was culturally and economically self-sufficient. In Canada we have, potentially, more of such people today than in Europe. Yet those who remain are rapidly being squeezed out of existence. They have been reduced to a minority either by excessive taxation, or by the encroachment of aggressive new entrepreneurs into new fields of business or commercial activity previously monopolized by themselves or their families. In other words, the old middle-class has been succeeded by a new middle-class, and with their passing has gone a whole tradition of manners, modes, and customs.

Sociologically, however, the new middle-class is significant, since they are more numerous than the old, and their numbers are growing. These people embrace a great variety of interests and diversity of occupations. The following broad classifications do not begin to deseribe all of them:

First there are the skilled technicians, particularly in the newer industries — automotive, aircraft, electrical,—people earning fairly good salaries, who cannot be classified as workers, but who are not (at least in the old sense of the word) "white collar" people. The thing to remember about the new middle-class is that they have no property background, and are therefore entirely dependent upon their earnings.

Another large group are the employees of financial and commercial organizations. These include, also, independent small retailers, commercial travellers, insurance agents, bank clerks, and clerical workers. Most of these people now earn fair salaries, and again they have no property background, although their social aspirations are high. They wish to maintain a fair standard of living, and unless they do so their prospects of continuing employment are slim.

Low-grade civil servants, and an increasing number of government employees, whose salaries are not high, but whose status is definitely that of the new middle-class comprise another important group.

Perhaps the most significant group of the new middle-class are teachers, whose salary levels are being constantly (and rightly) boosted. These men and women, in an age when the decline of home influence is noticeable, help to set the tone of our youth, and by their tact and understanding bridge the gap between the new middle-class self-consciousness and the worker-class consciousness, which can exist in our state educational system.

Another important group is the lower professional categories, such as pharmacists, opticians, nurses, mid-wives, estate agents, auctioneers, and many others. These people are trained and skilled to a degree, although not so skilled as those in the established professions. They are unlikely to have much property background, being the products of our modern social philosophy—equal educational opportunities for all. They are therefore dependent upon their earnings for the maintenance of their status in society, and of their standard of living.

FRINGING upon the new middle-class, and yet not precisely of it, are a large number of people whose living depends upon personal service. This class includes waiters and waitresses, domestic servants, movie and theatre ushers and attendants, beauty-parlor assistants, elevator men, and many others. These people seldom meet together in the course of their work, and perhaps for this reason, more than for any other, have not yet been organized by labor unions. They are more of the "labor" mentality than the other groups we have mentioned, and have no standards to maintain except in their clothing. Most likely they will eventually join the ranks of organized workers.

What, then, are the characteristics of the new middle-class? Perhaps the easiest answer is to say that, as a class, they have come into existence as a result of the increasing opportunities of modern education, which a beneficent state now extends to all its citizens. Our modern economy needs an increasing number of intelligent and skilled people to keep it functioning, to service it, and to see that the power-plants, the communications, the transportation systems, and the public utilities do not break down.

Sociologically and psychologically these people desire to keep their independence, and their mentality is such that they realize the significance of losing their status either as "white collar" or technical workers. Their independence means that they are still free to enter into a wage contract with their employers, or free to change their employment if they wish, whereas the worker, although more secure economically, has lost a good deal of his freedom, and has become what Belloc, in his famous and prophetic book "The Servile State", calls "servile".

The significance of this whole new middle-class, in its relationship to our modern economy, may not at once be apparent. These people lack political power, and they are socially insecure. Therefore they suffer from frustration, because they want to imitate the wealthier classes, or at least to live in detached houses, to possess a car, a radio, up-to-date furniture, and the appurtenances of as high a living standard as possible. These ideals, it is true, are not the highest of which a society is capable. But in our present state of world transition, spiritual, intellectual, and cultural standards are in flux, and it is too much to hope that the ideals which are to mould the world of the future will come from the new middle-class. Cultural ideals usually flow from the élite of a society—whether this élite be a spiritual community, or a group of political idealists. At the present time on this side of the Atlantic we have neither of these in our society, so that the standards of the business man prevail, and these are usually material standards.

The new middle-class has a chance of realizing its ambitions only while its members are in employment, and since they have no property their life is always insecure. Lately there have been indications that the trade unions would like to organize the middle-classes. But as a group the new middle-class is not much interested in combining to improve its conditions. They lack, therefore, the advantages the workers gain by joining the unions. As a class they also lack political *savoir-faire*, and they cannot, as a rule, afford political candidatures. So long as they remain a negative body politically and socially, they are a potential source of danger to our democratic way of life.

Unless these people are contented, and feel that they matter, they will eventually throw in their lot with practically anyone who will promise them anything. This happened in Germany, in France, and in Italy. It happened in a modified manner also in England, where the masses of the British middle-classes voted for the Labor Government in the last election, preferring to take a chance on an unknown quantity rather than face the insecurity of the old laissez-faire days, which they associated with the traditional political parties.

As a rule the new middle-classes do not vote Communist, unless they are forced to do so. Proletarian slogans do not appeal to them, because they feel that they are a cut above the work-

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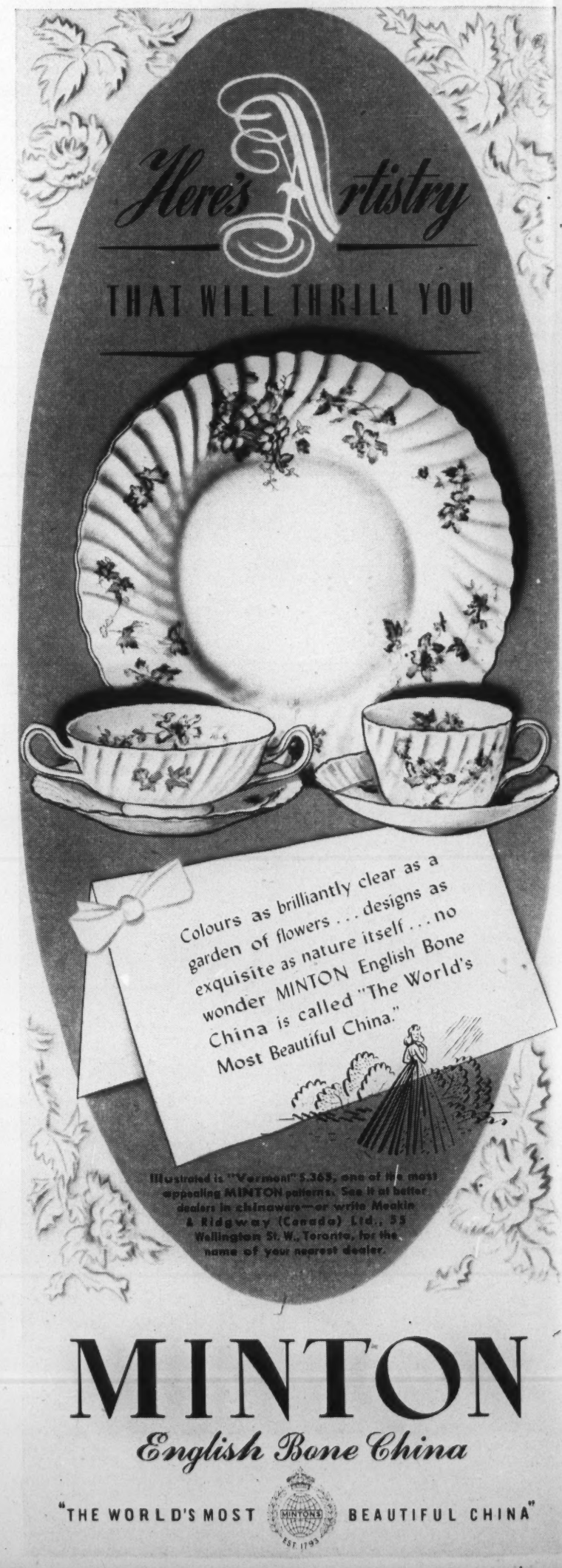
applied to exposed parts, will relieve sunburn, giving an alluring appearance at all times.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

● *The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA"
TEA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ers, and in fact (and perhaps this is a tragedy) they feel in principle opposed to the working classes. Their main aspiration is to rise in the social scale, not to become a part of the theoretical equalitarian society.

In Europe we have seen the middle-classes practically exterminated. The effect of this upon the European economy has been tremendous. Yet the remnants of this class have, for the most part, resisted communism fiercely, and there is no doubt that they will eventually re-establish for themselves a new place in society. For what went with the old European middle-class set-up were not merely middle-class privileges, but also middle-class prejudices and false snobbishness.

The middle-classes have a real place in society, and in the past they have decisively influenced the social tone and timbre of our civilization. For this reason, if for no other, they must be given increased security and stability, for their stability is a sign of the general stability of society.

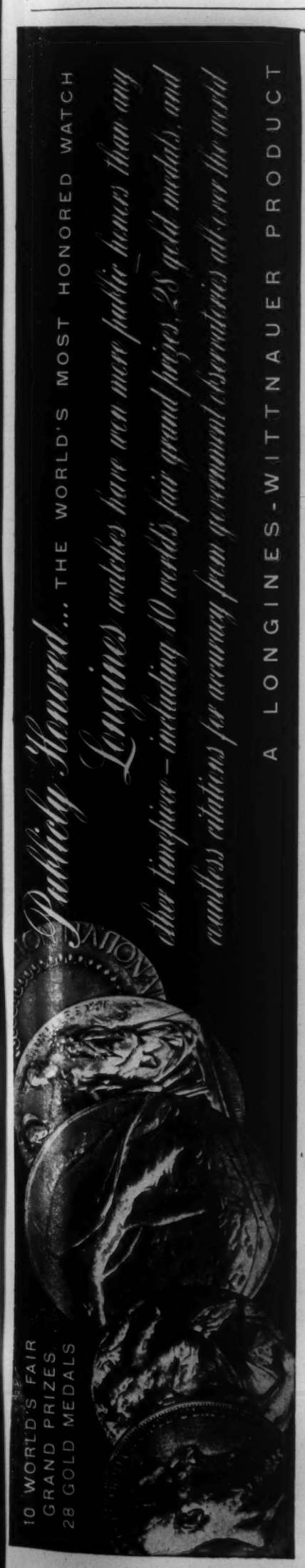
Their ambition to rise in the social scale will probably help to provide them with a solution for some of their problems. The employers of the new middle-class—the owners, the managers, and the big industrial corporations—are naturally anxious to see as many of their "white-collar" employees as possible rise in the social scale. Employers have, to a great extent, lost the old prejudice that the "working class movement" (which phrase covered a multitude of sins) threatens their property rights. They have also, in a majority of cases, ceased to look upon their "low-income" employees in terms chiefly of low incomes, as salaries are everywhere higher, and apt to stay higher. Employers also are increasingly conscious of the social aspirations and needs of "white collar" employees.

All these are favorable signs. The new middle-class threaten nobody's privileges. But they comprise, in numbers alone, so large a proportion of our working population that their position demands a good deal more attention than it receives. In our age, in which the essence of aristocracy is wealth and achievement rather than social position and family tradition, the privileges of life are, at least in theory, open to all. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that, over the years, the members of this new middle-class will take their social responsibilities more seriously than they do now, and seek to influence public opinion and established custom through their own initiative, good citizenship, and interest in government.

The solution for their problems lies partly with themselves, and partly with conditions over which they have no control whatsoever. There must be, however, a mingling and interpenetration of all types of people within our own democratic structure, and so long as this continues, so long as the new middle-class is vocal and enterprising, there will be little chance of too strong a bureaucratic trend in government, and no chance at all of a dictatorial or Fascist coup, such as has taken place in some European countries where the middle-classes were too weakened.

If the new middle-class takes its problems seriously, it will become increasingly vocal and politically conscious. These virtues will enable it to become, as a class, economically better off and therefore a stronger bulwark against all forms of revolutionism. Only by some such process can freedom for the individual be reconciled with the administrative and organizational needs of the modern mass state.

Rare picture of Nicholas Tsitsin, claimed by Russia to have developed perennial wheat and tree-size tomato plants. Here he is crossing varieties of peas and grafting them to acacia.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10 WORLD'S FAIR GRAND PRIZES
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THE ONE SQUEEZED

THE fat and wealthy citizen,
(Intolerably wise)
Would jail the wild, benighted men
Who scorn Free Enterprise,
And, simultaneously, a tramp,
Unlaundered and unshorn,
Calls for a concentration-camp
For all the gently-born.

The In-Betweener drives his car
And doesn't care a hoot,
Knowing that both advisers are
As crazy as a coot,
For while they chatter, nights and days,
Till all the radios ring,
The In-Betweener, growling, pays
Too much for everything.

J.E.M.

THE OLD BOY

(Villanelle)

LEAVE me be where little mars
The mere of daytime normalcies—
The nightly routine of the stars!

I've never wanted luxuries
Beyond the common of my age—
Me for clean simplicities!

Unsurfeited with surplusage
I've got my bit to do the day—
Enough for use and coverage.

I go content my own way,
Balancing the old with new—
Broidering the grave with gay.

I get the tang of what I do
Thro' homely wee necessities—
Sometimes helping out a few.

So leave me be now at my ease,
Occupied where little mars
The mere of daytime normalcies—
The nightly routine of the stars!

TOM MACINNES

FLOOD

THEY harnessed the river and slipped a noose
On his shining splendor, and made him run
In a course they chose. He could not get loose
From the great stone saddle, nor rear, nor shun
As he had done in his youthful pride
When a gorge or a forest balked his will
And he leaped the length of the mountainside
Rather than yield an inch. But still
The power surged in him to revolt;
To go defiant and free once more.
Decision crashed like a thunderbolt
And shook the hills to their stony core,
While down in the valley men woke from sleep
To find the runaway bearing down,—
A charger incredibly dark and deep,—
With wild wet hoofbeats on the town.

R. H. GRENVILLE

AN ANATHEMA

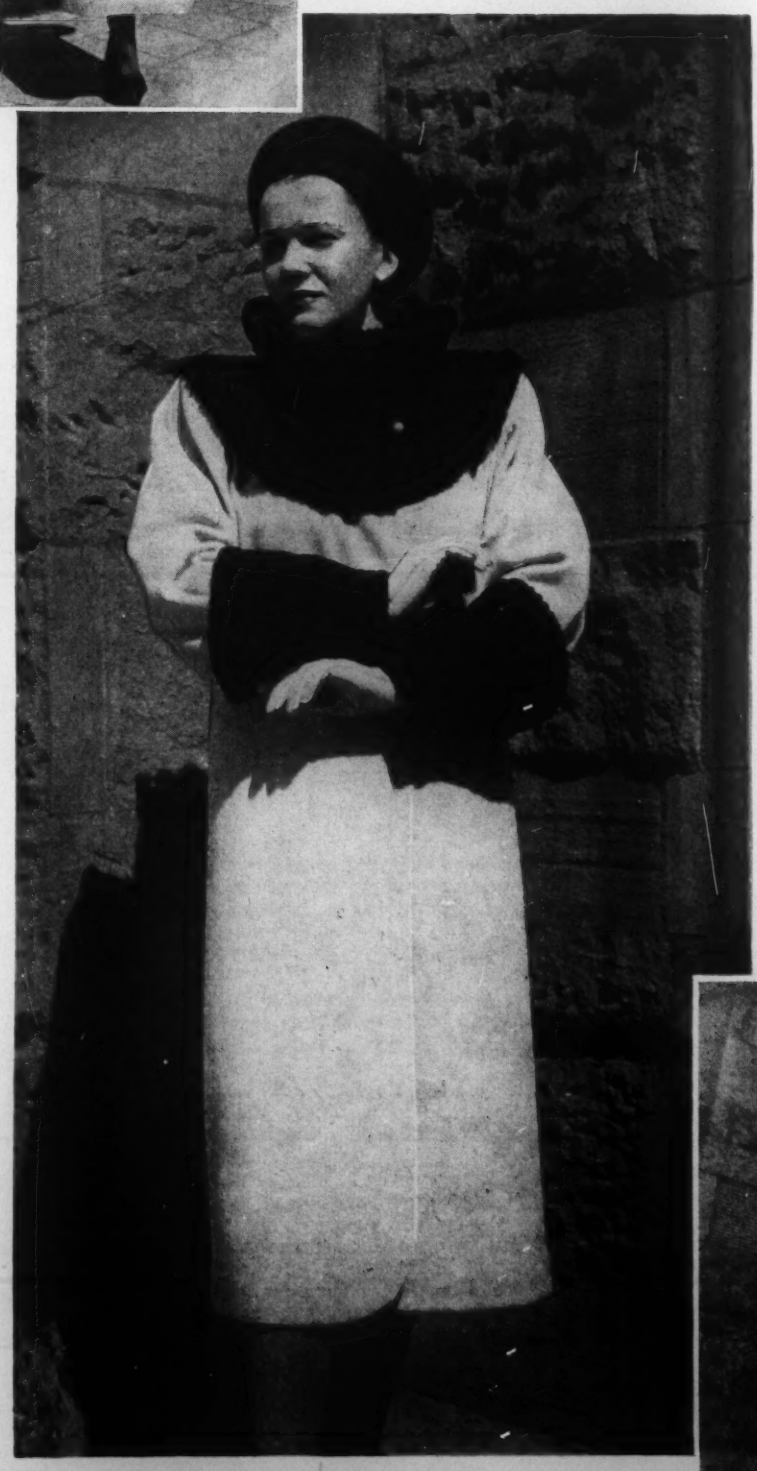
A MALEDICTION on the scamp,
The knave, the rogue, the scurvy scum,
The wretch, the idiotic tramp
Responsible for bubble-gum.

May him no slumber ever bless;
But let him toss, insomnia-troubled.
May all his innards deliquesce
As mine do, when I see it bubbled.

Let none be present when he dies;
No doleful dirge intoned in rhythm;
No stone to tell us where he lies;
And let the gum be buried with him.

J. E. PARSONS.

"FASHION PRESENTS DECISIVE DRAMATIC CHANGES"



Fashion undergoes a change for the longer and tubular in a coat that wraps or swings free as it plunges string-straight from a Pickwickian collar of sooty Persian lamb. One of the dramatically new and completely different directions the new season collection is taking at

EATON'S

Slump or Boom Hangs on Marshall Plan

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Widespread cutting of imports by many countries could be the forerunner of a world slump, says Mr. Marston. Without a flow of goods from the U.S. to Europe, which only new credits can make possible, prices cannot be held anywhere near their present levels.

On the other hand, there will be another boom if European buying-power is revitalized and if the Marshall Plan takes shape the situation may change sensationally.

London.

THE world commodity scene is changing, and Britain from her different angle is watching the transformation with as much concern as the U.S.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the withdrawal of the right to convert sterling into dollars has wrought the change, which could already months ago be clearly seen developing; but it was certainly in late August that events took a new turn. They have tended to insulate price movements in separate areas and to break up the general pattern of world commodity prices. They have introduced, too, the possibility of a world deflationary movement a little later, resulting from widespread cutting of imports.

Demand for most commodities in the United States was not sufficient to give a lead to the markets in the months before the latest phase of the dollar crisis, although the much-discussed recession was deferred. European buying was mainly responsible for the generally firm tone. But Europe was buying out of dwindling dollar resources, and without replenishment of those dollars demand from this quarter was certain to be curtailed.

It is now clear that the "Marshall gap"—the time-lag between exhaustion of dollars and effective help by means of the Marshall Plan—will be much longer than had been imagined; in fact, the further end of the gap is receding until it seems we may have to look elsewhere for firm land.

Cotton trading between the U.S. and Europe is perhaps the clearest example of what may happen in the first phase of non-convertibility. As part of Britain's import-economizing, purchasing of cotton is to be deferred for some months; and undoubtedly every effort will be made to substitute non-American growths for the cottons hitherto imported from the U.S.—a process, indeed, which began as soon as the dollar problem became fully apparent months before the actual crisis.

France has indefinitely suspended all buying of U.S. cotton and is actively seeking alternatives in India and Egypt. Despite a strong statistical position, it is unlikely that the New York cotton price can hold. But it is equally unlikely that the European countries will see lower prices for cotton in their own markets. The question of competition against mass-produced goods made from lower-cost raw material will become acute in those markets where there are still dollars to spend.

The Case of Wool

Wool is a different case. Most of it comes from the sterling area, and Europe can still import freely. The question is whether the United States, now the largest consumer, is willing to buy heavily in Australia. If not, the high prices established last season and confirmed this season so far cannot be maintained.

In Britain the price-trend is, at present, strongly upward. Higher railway charges and higher prices for coal, both from the beginning of October, signify sharp advances over the whole range of industrial costs. Agricultural selling prices are increased as partial compensation for the higher prices to be paid by the state to encourage growing of foodstuffs in 1948 and 1949. All of the three main textiles have lately been the subject of price-increase announcements.

These and other such moves are in the main a reflection of the general condition of shortage at home, though in the case of some commodities, notably wool, it is more a reflection of rising world values. The de-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada's Huge Stake in Europe

By P. M. RICHARDS

NO country has more reason than Canada to view with alarm the economic chaos existing in most of Europe, because no other nation is so economically dependent on foreign trade markets, of which Europe is normally the greatest. Today Europe's condition is so low that the plight of its people during the coming winter seems bound to be considerably worse than it was a year earlier; there will be even less fuel and food and more moral and physical exhaustion.

Distressing as this is, still more serious from the longterm viewpoint is the indicated failure of the Marshall Plan conference at Paris to make at least a beginning in working out an economic New Deal for Europe that would offer promise of putting that continent back on its feet, such as an economic and customs union of the nations looking for Marshall Plan aid.

One would think that the emergency was extreme enough to create a willingness to adopt drastic, even revolutionary measures. But it appears that Europe is still relief-minded rather than recovery minded, and that any abrupt change of front by the western countries may be towards Soviet Russia. Russia has had excellent crops while those of most of Europe have been a failure, and Russian food may be powerful bait. Also, it has been intimated that United States aid may be limited to two or three billion dollars a year for perhaps four years, which would be less than half of Europe's original hope. And even the limited figure would scarcely be likely to win Congressional approval without greater evidence than has yet been shown of Europe's readiness to help itself.

Resentment in Europe?

The U.S. aid program may in fact be reduced to some large shipments of food and raw materials, which would be nothing like the picture held out by Secretary Marshall in his Harvard University speech. European disappointment might turn to resentment and strengthen the swing towards Russia. Congress might not unreasonably feel that if a complete breakdown has to come in western Europe, it might as well come now, without the U.S. expending millions of dollars only to postpone the evil day. But a prostrate western Europe would be quickly swallowed up by Russia.

That, of course, would mean its complete subjection to totalitarianism, and the ending of its trade relationships with the democracies. The whole of Europe would then look eastward to Moscow — and Canada in particular would have suffered a crippling blow. And even this isn't the whole of the unpleasant possibilities. Communist influence is strong in India and China and many other fields in which we might hope to make up the trade loss sustained in Europe. True, those countries might want our goods and be able to pay for them. But if Russia were the boss, it would make the decisions. And those decisions would certainly not favor the democracies.

Canada Can Contribute

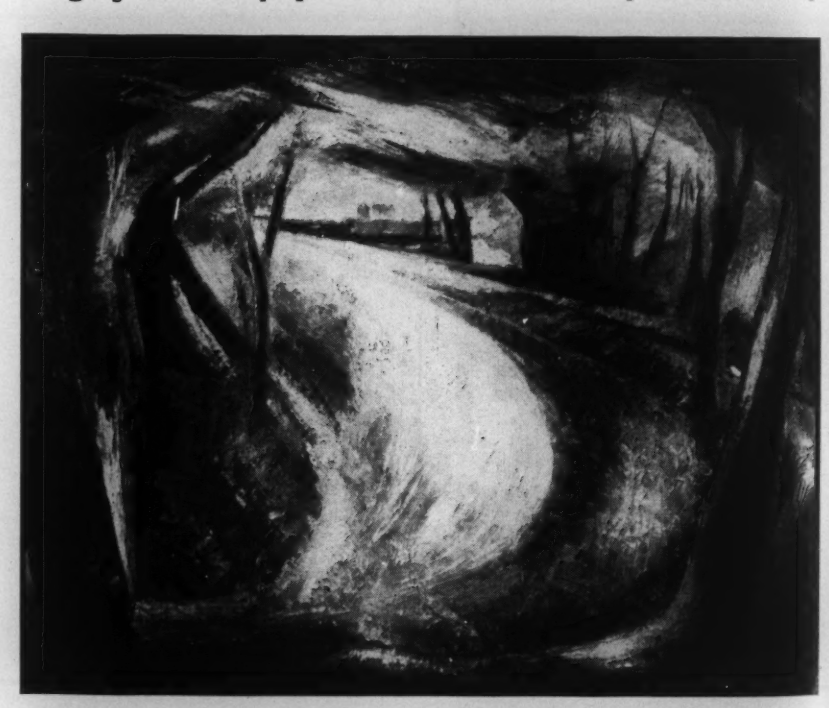
Because no less than one-third of Canada's workers derive their livelihood from foreign trade, this country has an enormous stake in the regeneration of western Europe under democratic principles. Eastern Europe is already lost, and the remainder is thereby all the more important. Canada can itself contribute to a happy outcome by continuing to grant limited credits even though the ultimate repayment of the debts may be doubtful, regarding them as an investment in world recovery. And it may perhaps make an even greater contribution by doing what it can to induce the United States to be tolerant and patient in respect of Marshall Plan difficulties in Europe.

What is done during the next few months may greatly affect, for good or ill, the economic and social welfare of Canada for many years to come, and to a lesser degree that of the United States — lesser, because of the United States' smaller dependence on trade with Europe. For Canada, the permanent loss of Europe as a market would mean a serious lowering of our national standards of living, if we were unable to find compensatory markets elsewhere; our economy would be seriously upset and large numbers of our people would have to find new occupations.

One would suppose that the contrast between the destitution of Europe and the wealth of North America would be the most convincing argument of the superiority of the democratic way of life. But Russia itself has a more attractive case for western Europe's attention than we commonly suppose. This fact is set out in an article by Mr. David Scott on page six of this issue. Reading it will remove some misconceptions. The democracies, led by the United States are now reaching the most crucial point in their conflict with world totalitarianism, and we should all understand what we are up against.

Painting and Mass Entertainment Merge at this Toronto Cinema

Art is brought to the movie public in the foyer of Toronto's International Cinema—another example of how commerce increasingly is bringing art to the people. These exhibitions have proved extremely



popular with patrons of the theatre. Hundreds of letters have borne out the fact that movies and fine art are partners, not competitors. Two

exhibited works reproduced are W. F. McCrow's "Scene" (2nd picture) and Carl Schaefer's "Ontario Homestead" (lower picture). Future exhibitions at the Cinema will include photography, paintings and prints.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

gree of dependence on world markets varies, of course, from one commodity to another. It is particularly marked in the non-ferrous metals, where all that can be said is that previous expectations of a decline in official prices have been arrested.

If the Marshall Plan eventually takes shape the scene will change again, perhaps sensationally. The recipients will have renewed buying-power; and, additionally, industries will be called upon to produce for export large quantities of capital goods required by European industry. Demand for raw materials on both these counts will presumably be very large.

Move Substantially

The assumption is that raw materials, in so far as they have recognizable world values, will have to move substantially either upwards or downwards. Without that—necessarily for the present one-sided—flow of goods from the United States to Europe which only new credits can initiate, it is almost inconceivable that prices can be held anywhere near their present levels.

Declines would not be unwelcome in many quarters, for values of foodstuffs and industrial materials are notoriously inflated in the postwar boom. But it is quite unlikely that a downward movement based on such a situation would be merely corrective: it would more probably assume the proportions of a major slump. The falls in U.S. exports over recent months, though not yet causing serious anxiety, certainly threaten to check expansion of plant if not current operations.

Conversely, there must surely be another boom if European spending-power is revitalized, for needs are immense, as the deliberations in Paris have shown, and supplies of all but a few commodities are far from abundant.

It is a confusing situation. Buying is increasingly on a hand-to-mouth basis, because without the Marshall Plan prices would rise probably quite temporarily, only on account of artificial inflationary stimulus in the debtor countries, and there is little incentive to accumulate stocks if world trade is shrinking fast.

The worst fear of all, one that has begun to haunt exporters all over the world, is not localized scarcity but panic restrictions on imports, to balance trade budgets. This disease is highly infectious, and any measures which may be effective must be taken to counter it. If we cannot have free multilateral trade, the assurance of supplies and markets by bilateral agreements may prove a workable substitute for the present.

NEWS OF THE MINES

More Underground Work in Sight for the Yellowknife District

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE YEAR 1947 has been one of steady progress for the Yellowknife district—frontier gold mining area, within 500 miles of the Arctic circle—despite the fact that new money for exploration was decidedly scarce. Broad activity was evident in 1946 and today a quick survey shows three gold producers, two more working toward early production, four more companies with shafts down, at least another five where underground development has commenced, or the necessary preparations started, while a considerable number more are engaged in diamond drilling. Thompson-Lundmark has resumed production after a shutdown of four years. The other producers are Nugus Mines and the Con and Rycon mines of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. Approaching the production stage are Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines and Beaulieu Yellowknife. With shafts down and underground work underway are Diversified Mining Interests, Discovery Yellowknife, Viking Yellowknife and Sunset Yellowknife, while companies where underground development has already started or will shortly are North Inca Gold Mines, Salmita Northwest Mines, Crestaurum Mines, Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines and Slemon Yellowknife Mines. The programs of Crestaurum and Akaitcho are temporarily held up by present operating conditions and lack of power. Sinking of a prospect shaft at Slemon will not be carried out until spring.

•

A big construction program is being experienced at Yellowknife at the present time. The program involves $1,250,000, according to R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Northwest Territories Administration, and more construction would be underway if it were not for the lack of labor and materials. Construction work includes a new school, Red Cross hospital, Hudson's Bay Co. store, theatre, office buildings, telephone exchange, Department of Labor offices, liquor store and beer warehouse, residences for administration staffs and about 20 private residences. The water-sewer system trenching is well under way and it is expected pipes can be laid early next year. A recreational park is being developed rapidly and considerable roadwork is proceeding. One gravel surfaced landing strip of the new airport is completed and the second should be ready shortly. More than two thirds of the new townsite of Yellowknife is reported under lease.

•

Expectations are that Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines will come into production next spring although full scale operation will not commence until the fall when the Snare River hydro plant is scheduled to start delivering electric power. The first mill unit is rated at 500 tons daily capacity but the crushing plant being installed will be able to handle 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day. The present program includes excavation for the second 500-ton unit so that when construction is undertaken it can be proceeded with without interfering with the first unit. The drawing up of the plans took into account the installation of a third 500-ton unit. Underground work at Giant has already developed close to 600,000 tons of about $21 grade ore, which is quite adequate to get the property into production. Widths of 50 and 75 feet of one ounce material are not uncommon. Emphasis at present is on attaining early production, the cost of which will likely amount to between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000. Present development work is largely in outlining the ore limits in the two shoots known as the High Grade zone.

•

Ore of higher grade than expected and over widths greater than estimated from drilling is reported from drifting on the "A" vein on the first level (175 feet) at the property of Diversified Mining Interests in the Indin Lake area of the Yellowknife district. Underground development results to date have been so favorable that officials may revise original plans for a 300 ton mill to one of 500 tons daily capacity. Further work, however, will have to be done before any definite decision is reached. The present program of Diversified is the first underground test of an ore-bearing structure which has been indicated to extend for several miles along the northeast arm of Indin Lake. In reporting for the month of August, Mine Manager J. R. MacDon-

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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If your present Marine Insurance contract is limited to this coverage, then both you and your consignees are exposed to many losses which are not included.
Although foreign trade is gradually returning to normal, the hazards of loss are by no means normal. Transportation is disrupted in many foreign countries. Delays are common. Thefts and pilferages are enormous. Strikes and riots causing damage to shipments are of daily occurrence.
It is, therefore, more important than ever for you to be certain that your Ocean Marine Insurance covers you against all these *additional* hazards, as well as normal risks.
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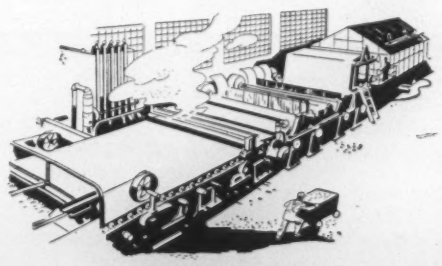
To prevent a recurrence of the experience of the 1920's when high newsprint prices resulted in an over-expansion of the industry and its subsequent collapse, Canadian pulp and paper companies are now pursuing a conservative financial policy. In this way they are operating in the best interests of their customers, the investor and those who depend upon pulp and paper mills for continuous and remunerative employment.



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CANADIAN PACIFIC
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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1947 was declared payable in Canadian funds on November 1, 1947, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on September 22, 1947.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 8, 1947.

Following the meeting Mr. W. M. Neal, Chairman and President, stated that the payment of this dividend was possible solely because of income derived from sources other than railway operations.

He added that while gross earnings from freight and passenger traffic had shown an increase compared with the previous year the higher wage rates and advances in prices of materials and supplies had resulted in a lower net railway income.

KERR-ADDISON
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 44

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
Sept. 11th, 1947.

THE
Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October 1947

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.

11th September 1947.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

T. G. F., Meaford, Ont.—Three groups of claims, one in Quebec and two in Ontario, are held by INDEPENDENT MINING CORP. It was recently announced that a diamond drilling campaign had commenced on the company's property of 12 claims some miles to the south of Long Lac. The program calls for cross sectioning an anomaly discovered by geophysics which is said to bear a marked resemblance to the MacLeod Cockshutt-Hard Rock structure. A surface find is reported which gave $8.35 across 12.5 feet in chip sampling and another section gave $9.20 over 8.5 feet. I believe diamond drilling is also planned for the properties in Destor and Duparquet townships, Quebec, and in Guibord township, in the eastern Porcupine area.

R. L. M., Edmonton, Alta.—I understand it is the intention of MONETA PORCUPINE MINES to continue to hold its original property in the Porcupine camp in good standing, although no further exploration is contemplated at the present time. The possibility exists that developments on neighboring properties might give a lead to further ore chances and warrant a resumption of exploration. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947, a total of 84 properties were submitted to Moneta for consideration and a total of 65 were examined. By engaging in a prospecting enterprise a substantial interest was secured in Brown-McDade Mines which is developing a promising gold property in the Yukon. The holding in Dominion Magnesium is approximately 20 per cent of the issued capital. At the close of the last fiscal year Moneta had cash, stocks, bonds and receivables of $982,800 and investment in associated companies at cost of $486,941, against current liabilities of $8,798. For the 12 months investment and sundry income totalled $33,961 and net profit was $9,513.

K. J. F., Nanaimo, B.C.—Net earnings of BRITISH RUBBER CO. OF CANADA LTD. For the three months ended June 30, 1947, the first quarter of the current fiscal year, were $259,044, which compares with $623,282 for the 12 months ended April 30. Operating profits for the quarter totalled $530,959, while $24,470 was provided for depreciation and $247,445 for income and excess profits taxes. On the basis of the present capitalization the net profits for the period were equal to $34.54 a share on the 5 per cent par preference shares, and, after allowing for dividends, to $4.99 a share on the 50,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

H. R. S., Vancouver, B.C.—Earnings of McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES in the three months ended June 30, 1947, the first quarter of the company's fiscal year, were 74c per share as compared with 58c in the like quarter of 1946. The earning performance of the first quarter suggests that dividend requirements may be met this year. Net profit for the 12 months ended March 31, 1947, was $2.76 per share and did not meet dividend needs. This was due to increased costs and cut in the price of gold. The better earnings at present are partly attributable to higher millheads, hence it is difficult to make any prediction as to earnings for the near future. Income from investments is said to hold up well. Investments including gold and cash are at present worth around $35 a share. McIntyre's big inside shaft, about the centre of the prop-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Further Advance Possible

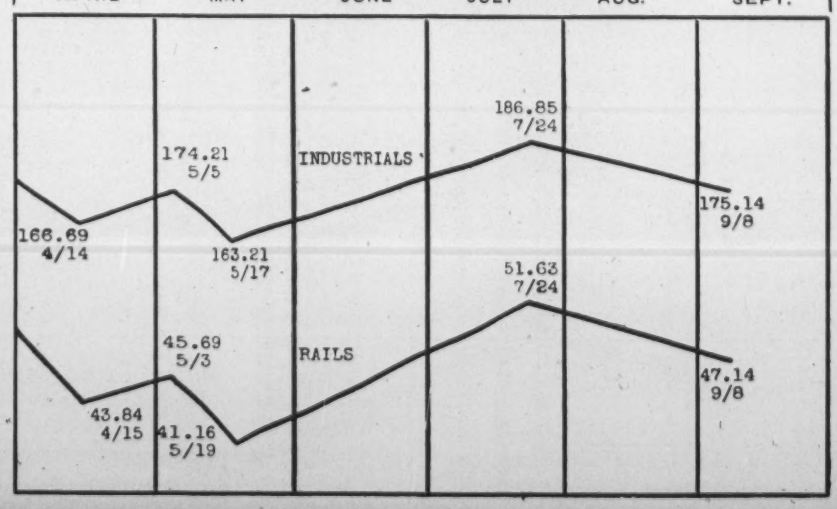
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK MARKET TREND (which dominates the Canadian market): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery ran from mid-May to late July. Market irregularity has since been witnessed. So long as the rail average does not close decisively below 47.91, prospects favor further try at higher levels.

American railroads came in for considerable attention during the past week as the I.C.C. opened hearings on petitions for a 27% average increase in freight rates with authority to place a 10% boost in effect at once. Railroad managers state that on the basis of present costs, including the recent wage boost to non-operating employees, the rails will show a $240 million deficit in 1948 unless relief is granted. Agriculturists and industrialists oppose higher rates on the grounds that this will further aggravate the inflationary spiral. On the industrial front steel production is down again due to a strike on a U.S. Steel railway. Industry is also concerned over possible shortage of coal this winter due to scarcity of coal cars. Exports for July dropped 7% below June and 19% below the May postwar peak. Brokers reported sizable offerings of shares for foreign account. Dividend increases continue.

Recession in stock prices since July 24 has extended some six weeks, or a rather full period in view of a preceding advance of only ten weeks. Volume on the recession has been light, another factor suggesting that the intermediate recovery from mid-May may be in process of being resumed. Now present is the heavy spending of American soldiers' bonus money, while within another six weeks the abolishment of instalment selling controls will probably lead to further spending increase by consumers. So long as the rail average fails to close decisively (that is, by more than 1 point) under its July support point of 47.91, prospects of further intermediate advance before the long-term decline is renewed can be entertained.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 15th, 1947.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 2

A Dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

London, Ontario

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada

49TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending September 30th, 1947, payable October 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1947.

By order of the Board
J. WILSON BERRY,
President & General Manager

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Registry No. C1104 has been issued to the Century Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn., authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Aircraft Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an aircraft by fire or transportation, Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an automobile by fire or transportation, Forgery Insurance, Guarantee Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance and Theft Insurance.

Mr. R. H. Leckey, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

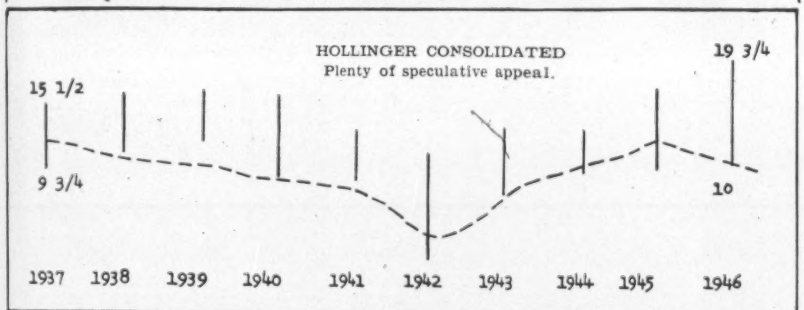
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LTD.

			Averages	Hollinger
PRICE 30 Aug., '47	— $11.75			
YIELD	— 2.0%	Last 1 month	Up 6.8%	Up 14.0%
GROUP	— "B"	Last 12 months	Up 12.0%	Down 2.0%
RATING	— Average	1942-46 range	Up 193.6%	Up 250.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 235	1946-47 range	Down 37.9%	Down 51.8%



SUMMARY:- Those who watch stock market ticker tape are sometimes heard to remark that Hollinger is an investment stock and is of little use for trading purposes. Let us look at the record to see if this statement is true.

From a 1942 low of 5¾ it advanced to 19¾—a gain of 250%. And during the sell-off in the past 12 months Hollinger declined over 50% from its 1946 peak. Surely these movements warrant a rating of "B"—a speculative investment stock, with more emphasis on the speculation than on the investment considering its low yield.

In 8 of the past 11 years Hollinger has sold around $10 per share at some time during the twelve month period. Only in the depressing war days of 1942 has it sold appreciably lower. And on many occasions during the eleven year period it has also sold at prices that have provided quite handsome profits if bought around $10.

The investments and subsidiaries of Hollinger are becoming quite an empire and the task of the analyst of this company is becoming more complicated. However, in our effort to over-simplify stock market possibilities we would summarize as follows:- In the future there will likely be times when pessimism over the low return of Hollinger will provide buying opportunities; there will also be times when optimism over the Labrador, and other properties will provide favorable selling opportunities. It will continue to provide temporary and long range speculative appeal.

erty, is below 6,600 feet. It is to be carried to 7,150 feet, which will make it the deepest working in the Porcupine district. For the last two or three years depth development at McIntyre has been more or less at a standstill while the No. 12 shaft was being put down. With this finished ore results can be expected again quickly. The first objective when sinking is completed will likely be the porphyry orebodies, which showed a total length of 8,000 feet of 0.3 oz. ore on a number of levels just above and below the 5,000-foot horizon.

R. W. E., Toronto, Ont. — Operations of NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION, LTD., and its subsidiary company, the Valdes Lumber Co., Ltd., shows operating profit for the year ended June 30, 1947, before providing for depreciation, depletion, income and excess profits taxes, etc., of $2,011,993.24, as against $3,647,944.41 for the preceding year. After provision of $175,183.87 for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment and depletion of timber properties, as compared with $155,778.16 last year, and provision of $781,000 for Dominion income and excess profits taxes, and provincial income taxes, as compared with $2,245,000 taxes for the previous year, the net profit for the year was $1,055,809, as compared with $1,247,166 for the year ended June 30, 1946. The company's current assets at June 30, 1947, amounted to $10,243,985.83. Current liabilities were $2,573,632.66, leaving net current assets of $7,670,353.17, compared with net current assets of $7,443,210.42 for 1946.

E. W. R., Buffalo, N.Y. — An interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by CHESTERVILLE MINES LTD. payable October 15, 1947, to shareholders of record October 1. This will be the first distribution since April 15, 1943, when three cents a share was paid. Dividend disbursements by Chesterville commenced in December, 1940, with five cents a share. This was followed by three payments of five cents each in 1941, one of 2½ cents in 1942 and three cents in 1943.

G. R. C., Fredericton, N.B.—Due to the widespread distribution of visible gold evaluation of grade was difficult so bulk sampling has been carried out by ORLAC RED LAKE MINES. This is the former Sanshaw Mines, in Dome township, adjoining Hasaga Gold Mines on the northeast. I understand initial results of the bulk sampling were encouraging, with average values of $6.87 and $5 per ton reported from 49 and 21 cars of muck respectively. It was reported last month that underground development has been resumed on the second or 350-foot level, where it was interrupted due to a water flow. Although drifting on both the first and second levels produced erratic values, conditions revealed by underground work are stated to be more favorable than indicated by surface diamond drilling.

A. P. R., Edmonton, Alta.—ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., reported recently that after providing for all expenses, depreciation, income and excess profits taxes, the net operating profit was $112,421.28 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947. Revenue from investments and rentals, including dividends from wholly owned subsidiary company and a special dividend from an associated company was $28,133. During the year, four quarterly dividends of $1.75 per share of preferred stock and four quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share of the outstanding common stock were declared and paid. Total dividend payments amounted to $73,661. During the first half of the year operations were seriously affected by strikes which occurred in the works of suppliers of raw material and of customers.

J. A. L., Levis, Que. — Yes, SANNORM MINES plans to sink a shaft on its property adjoining San Antonio's Forty-Four property in the Rice Lake district of Manitoba. The intention is to sink the shaft to such depth as will permit development to be carried out on two levels. Part of the property was formerly held by Normandy Gold Mines and nine claims were acquired from Sangold Mines. In surface diamond drilling, average of various core intersections which appear to have continuity is $10.10 over a core length of 4.5 feet. These holes are said to spread over a length of 600 feet and the intersections were found from 150 feet to 1,100 feet, vertical depth. As of June 30, 1947, the company reported $38,420 cash and $25,000 Dominion of Canada bonds, as against accounts payable of $775. Authorized capitalization consists of 5,000,000 shares of which 2,960,000 are issued. J. F. B. Erdlets, Jr., who has had wide mining experience both as an operator and consultant in North and South America and Europe has been engaged as resident manager. Dr. J. F. Wright is consulting geologist.

G.A.F., Outremont, Que. — Yes, underground work has commenced at the AQUARIUS PORCUPINE GOLD MINES property. The immediate objective of the shaft was 575 feet and a station was cut at 525 feet, at which level development was planned. The crosscut north is out 40 feet. A station pump is being set and when finished, crosscutting will continue to the aplite dike, approximately 70 feet ahead where visible gold was in evidence in the aplite and appreciable values in the green and grey carbonates. I understand that a series of interesting sections were passed through within the shaft. The green carbonates were entered at 385 feet and proved continuous to a depth of 500 feet.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 243

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th September 1947

As We See It . . . .

A number of enquiries have recently reached us from clients regarding the price of Gold, Canada-U.S. dollar relations, and similar questions that might affect financial markets and investments. Our Bulletin for September contains a brief summary of our views on some of these important topics. Write for a copy.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Voluntary Health Insurance Plans Versus Compulsory Coverage

By GEORGE GILBERT

There are those who seem to think that the government could operate an insurance undertaking more efficiently and at less cost to the insured than can those who are engaged in the business as a private competitive enterprise.

Central governments, ever seeking the concentration of greater political power in their own hands, are often inclined to favor the establishment of various social insurance schemes, as it enables them to exercise more and more control over the masses of the people.

THERE are those who advocate the establishment of compulsory health insurance on the ground that voluntary insurance has not done and cannot do an adequate job in providing such protection. At the same time there are a great many other people who are strongly of the opinion that there is no need in Canada for compulsory health insurance because every wage or salary earner who desires financial protection against loss of earnings due to disability and consequent medical and hospitalization expenses can now be taken care of by insurance companies and hospital associations.

In the case of the very few workers with incomes so low that they cannot afford to buy some form of such voluntary protection, they could not afford to pay the tax—that is, the premium—required for compulsory government insurance. The unemployed not covered by unemployment insurance and the relatively few who cannot purchase voluntary protection should be taken care of by public assistance in the form of free medical and hospital care.

There is little or no public criticism of sound government measures which make provision for the care of such unfortunates, but there is objection to combining such measures with an insurance plan, as they are relief measures pure and simple and should be handled as such. Compulsory government insurance also means the establishment of cumbersome and expensive machinery to do the things which private enterprise can do in a much simpler way.

Army of Civil Servants

It must be kept in mind that to administer a system for the collection of taxes from the whole income-earning population and the payment of benefits for disability and hospitalization would necessitate the creation of a large army of government employees and the establishment of offices throughout the length and breadth of the land to operate the system and meet local requirements.

It cannot be overlooked, either, that at present there is, under private management, a widespread agency organization and machinery capable of handling the insurance needs of the great bulk of the people, and that at more or less reasonable rates the public may now obtain disability and hospitalization coverage suited to the needs of the individual, without waiting for the government to establish a compulsory system and a new host of government employees to administer it.

There is no doubt that underlying the advocacy of compulsory government insurance is the basic theory that the people will be better off under a system for their welfare handed down from a central authority than they would be under a system which allows them individually to arrange for whatever security provision they feel they need and can pay for. According to this theory, it is for the government to decide what all the people should have and then make them take it and pay for it.

Not Democratic

Although this concept of the function of government apparently relieves the individual of certain responsibilities, it ignores the fact that democracy as we know it was founded on the principles of individual freedom, initiative and responsibility. Under the democratic system, the government's activities are intended to be restricted to the administration of public affairs, with the individual enjoying freedom to conduct his private life as he sees fit, as long as his actions do not endanger other individuals or run counter to the public interest.

In the majority of cases the demand for further government intervention in the insurance business comes from well-intentioned theorists and social reformers. The public are mostly more or less apathetic, being neither strongly for it nor strongly against it, but are likely to be for it if they are led to believe that they will be better served and at a lower cost under a government system than they are now being served under the existing private enterprise system. Central governments, ever seeking the concentration of greater political power in their own hands, are inclined to favor such schemes as it enables them to exercise more and more control over the masses.

These social insurance schemes constitute a step, though seemingly a mild and innocuous one, towards a bureaucratic or totalitarian form of government, under which the state while undertaking to provide for the welfare and security of the people from the cradle to the grave also assumes the control and regulation of all activities of the people from birth to death.

Social Insurance Defined

While the term "social insurance" has become a common one, many people have still but a vague idea of its meaning. One of the best definitions so far available is that of Prof. Ralph H. Blanchard, the well-known actuary. He defines it thus: "Social insurance is any form of insurance in which the government goes beyond the regulation of practices and the dissemination of information. It may do so by compelling insurance, by shifting the cost by subsidy, or by becoming itself an insurer. To the extent that it acts in any one of these directions, insurance becomes social insurance."

Prof. Blanchard includes within the scope of social insurance compulsory automobile insurance, government schemes of war risk insurance, government crop insurance, workmen's compensation, government unemployment insurance, etc. He is of the opinion that special attention should be given by insurance men to those schemes which are established or advocated to meet a broad social need, which aim to provide an adequate minimum income, and which are usually compulsory as to membership.

It is particularly important, in his

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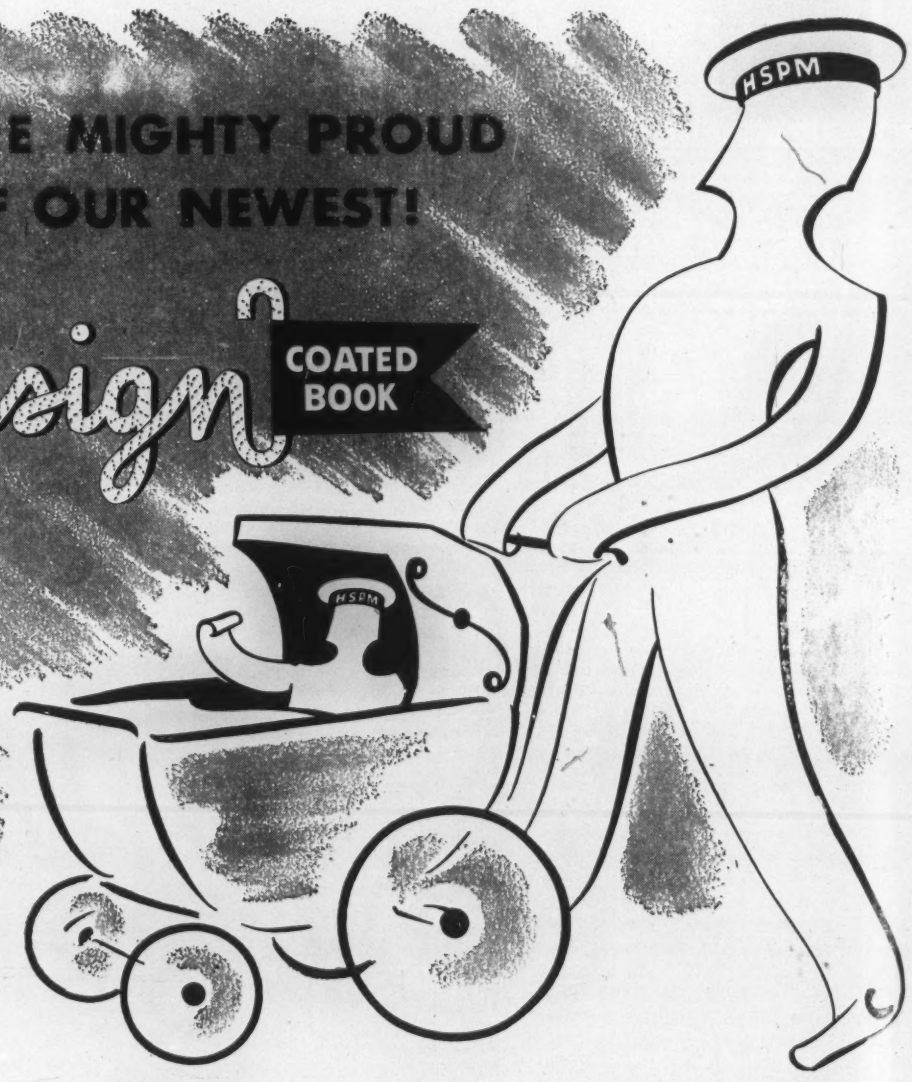

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view, for those in the insurance business to note and ponder all manifestations of a conviction that private initiative, regulated by supervisory authorities, is not meeting the risk problem of the public, as such a conviction has social insurance as its outlet. They should be prepared to contribute their best judgment and technical ability to social insurance, he thinks, when social insurance is desirable or inevitable, and they should conduct private insurance in such manner as best to meet the needs of the people not satisfied by the social insurance provisions.

Only where private insurance fails to meet the requirements of the public for protection, or where the risk is not regarded as a suitable one for private insurance to undertake, is there a legitimate use for social insurance.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like some information about a fraternal society named the Aid Association for Lutherans. To what extent are its Canadian members protected by assets in Canada or by a Government deposit here? Are Government figures available showing the amount of business it does in this country? How long has it been established and does it operate on a legal reserve basis?

—E.J.E., Kitchener, Ont.

Aid Association for Lutherans, with head office at Appleton, Wisconsin, and Canadian chief agency at Waterloo, Ont., has been in operation since 1902, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1930. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $413,000 for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. It operates on the legal reserve basis, and its membership is restricted to Lutherans belonging to or associated with the Synodical Conference and certain other affiliated Lutheran Synods. Latest published Government figures show that its total assets in Canada at the end of 1945 were $552,849, while its total liabilities in this country, including legal reserves on its Canadian policies, amounted to $432,767, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $120,082. In 1945 its total income in Canada was $119,686, and its total disbursements, $52,065. The new certificates issued in Canada in 1945 numbered 162 for $307,500, and the certificates in force in Canada at the end of the year numbered 2,109 for $2,776,346. The benefits paid in Canada during the year amounted to $32,637. All claims are readily collectable, and the Association is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

ald reported the opening of a length of 57 feet, grading better than $25 per ton. Officials are now of the opinion that the results in underground work to date may lead to an upward revision in the indicated tonnage in the 1,325-foot length of ore outlined by drilling. From preliminary figures Dr. J. F. Wright, consulting geologist, is of the opinion the total zone might run up to 800 tons per vertical foot or more. Later it is planned to deepen the shaft to 500 feet and open two more levels.

A shaft sinking contract has been signed by Detta Red Lake Mines and as soon as the hoist is placed in position actual sinking should commence, reports J. M. Brewis, managing director. The three-compartment shaft has been collared and the headframe is in place. The air line between the Dickenson Red Lake power plant and the Detta shaft has been laid and connected. The lighting systems have been placed and electric wiring is underway to service all buildings and sinking operations. Of the three bunkhouses planned, one is completed, the second almost finished and the third started. All other buildings and residences are about completed and supplies are said to be arriving at the property in good time for construction purposes.

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A new program of diamond drilling is planned by West Wasa Mines Ltd. and first work will involve deepening of the former drill holes near the boundary with Lake Wasa Mining Corporation. The Lake Wasa shear was traced westward for 4,000 feet in earlier work to the centre of the West Wasa group. A magnetometer survey last June outlined 14 anomalies, some of which are said to be known as sulphides. The report on results of the survey indicated that the area of the survey had not been thoroughly diamond drilled, nor previously covered by modern magnetometer and electrical measurements. E. A. Hart, mining engineer, advises further exploration in the gold section of the property—that is on the Wasa extension. The company's property consists of over 1,000 acres in Beauchastel township.

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Shaft sinking and underground development is recommended by C. L. Hershman, consulting engineer, for Calder-Bousquet Gold Mines, Bousquet township, Quebec. A shaft was put down 128 feet in former work and some crosscutting carried out at 70 and 125 feet. Preliminary calculations indicate 172,000 tons, grading $6, in the No. 4 zone. It is expected this grade will be improved by the visible gold occurrences found in diamond drilling and eliminated from the core samples. Mr. Hershman is also of the opinion that the No. 2 zone, where visible gold was found in drilling and underground work also has mine-making possibilities.

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Secret of the Earth's Mightiest Flood

By EDWARD MARSDEN

The flood which caused the rift between America, Asia and Australia was also responsible for the disappearance of Atlantis and Lemuria, one beneath the Atlantic and the other under the Pacific. Remains of man older than any unearthed before caused some scientists to doubt Darwin's theory. If a clue to the secrets of Atlantis and Lemuria could be found, man would probably have a greater cause for pride in his ancestry.

STORIES of a mighty flood exist in all folklore. The details vary, but the idea is the same. In the Bible the location is given and we are told that the waters subsided after 40 days and 40 nights. But other legends tell of a flood that did not subside.

Nor is Atlantis the only lost continent. Lemuria is supposed to have joined Australia to South America. Geographical and ethnological affinities are said to bear out the contention that this really was the case. The chain of islands stretching across the Pacific may represent surviving high spots from the mighty devastation.

If these theories are true there may once have been a single mighty continent with the water on the planet occupying a very much smaller proportion than in these days, when it accounts for two-thirds of the earth's surface.

According to Professor Joly, of Dublin, there are cycles of huge land drifts. These could be accompanied by sinkings and cataclysmic upheavals.

Looking at the present maps, it will be found that the continents can be fitted together rather like an enormous jigsaw puzzle. The theory is that America split to the west of Europe, Asia to the east and Australia drifted southwards. Somewhere in the process Atlantis and Lemuria disappeared — the one beneath the waves of the Atlantic, the other under the Pacific.

Human memories have passed on recollections, which is why references to lost continents are common among peoples now far apart. Such legends go further. They tell of splendid civilizations which are no more.

16,000 B.C.

We are prepared to accept that a high standard of intelligence had been acquired by man long before our previous computations. Investigations more recently carried out go so far as to place the beginnings of American culture at 16,000 years before Christ.

Fossilized bones have been found bearing carvings of the mastodon, the suggestion being that the artists were contemporaries of this creature, which became extinct thousands of years ago. Another discovery was that of a flint quarry worked for implements and weapons.

In Africa, too, there have been unearthed traces of developed man of very great antiquity. The same applies to Asia, where the Peking skull set scientists off on a new track when it was found some years ago.

Australia and the Antipodes in general may yet yield even more astonishing revelations, but work on organized lines has not hitherto been carried on very vigorously. Comparisons of flora and fauna still offer an interesting field for study and speculation.

Some startling suggestions follow upon recent investigations, one being that man may have existed before the continental masses broke apart, this super-continent being the cradle of the human race and not Asia, as was once accepted.

What these first men were like we may never know unless, perhaps, some natural miracle reveals the secret, as happened when a perfectly preserved mammoth was found embedded in Siberian ice.

Some scientists are no longer sure of Darwin's theory of the origin of species, particularly as remains of true man of far greater antiquity than any simian have been unearthed. Man and ape have certain resemblances, but it is quite possible the species evolved separately, and there is certainly no evidence that in the evolutionary trend any anthropoid is becoming humanized. The obsession of "the missing link" has almost been overcome.

One day we may hit on a real clue to the secrets of Atlantis and Lemuria. If we ever do a great deal of speculation will automatically be ended, and Homo Sapiens will have greater cause for pride in his ancestry.

We shall then know where we came from, if not where we are going. In any case it may be established that we really are brothers all over the wide world.

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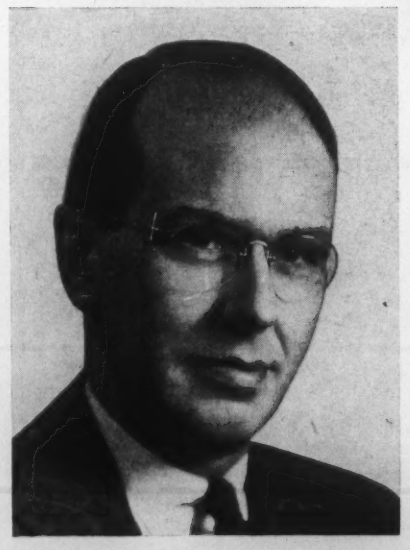

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